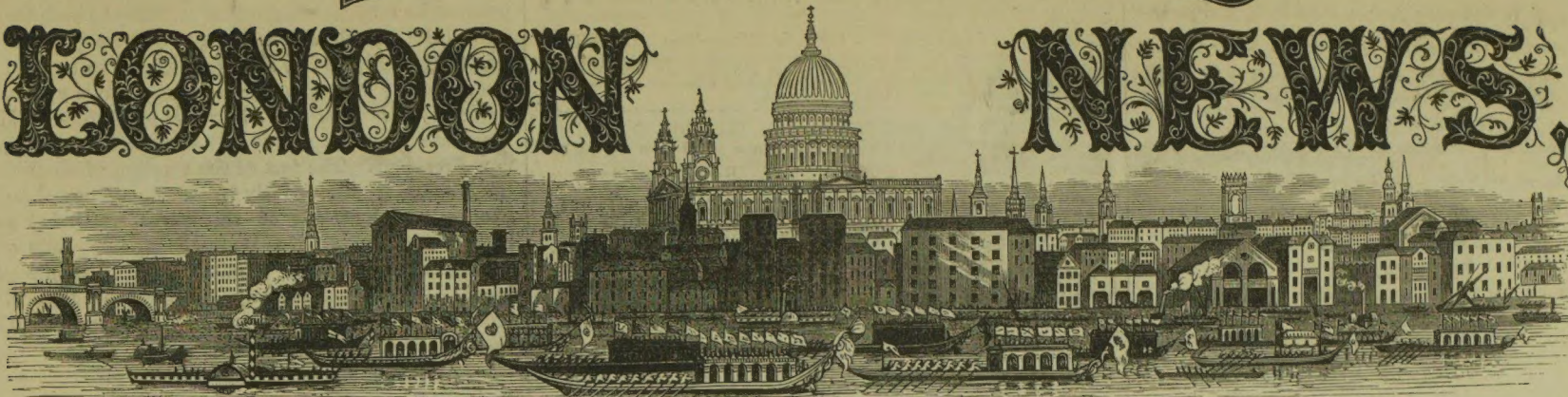


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

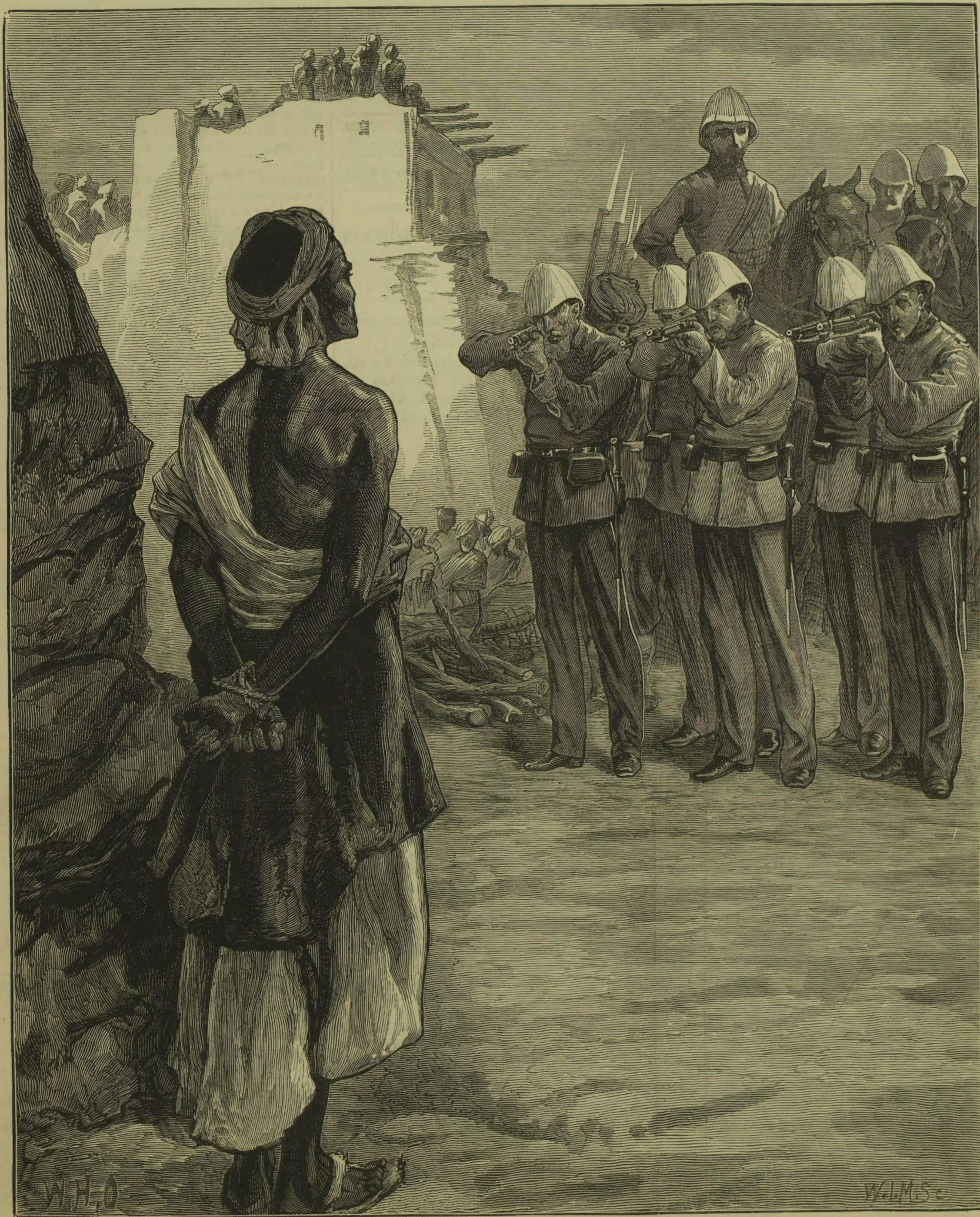


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2069.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: EXECUTION OF A GHAZI, OR MOHAMMEDAN FANATIC, AT THE PESHAWUR GATE, JELLALABAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at 37, Princes-gate, the Viscountess Dalrymple, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Sharavogue, the Countess of Huntingdon, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at Irton Hall, Cumberland, the wife of J. L. Burns-Lindow, Esq., of a son.
On the 1st inst., at 17, Clancarde-gardens, Hyde Park, Mrs. Eustace Meredith Martin, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at 19, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Drury Lowe, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at 3, Prideaux, Gosport, the wife of Frank W. Wyley, Lieutenant R.N., H.M.S. Duke of Wellington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at Bellary, Southern India, by the Rev. Walter Wace, M.A., William Benjamin Oldham, Bengal Civil Service, to Maud Julia, third surviving daughter of General Sir Anthony Blackland Stransham, K.C.B.
On Nov. 17, at Ipswich, Queensland, Lord Henry Phipps, third son of the Marquis of Normanby, to Norma, second daughter of J. L. Hay, Esq., third son of the late Sir A. L. Hay, of Rannes, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Eliza, wife of H. Wetherell, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Miller, Esq.
On the 31st ult., at her residence, 15, Montagu-square, the Lady Millicent Barber, widow of the Rev. John Hurt Barber, formerly Rector of Little Stukeley, Hunts, and daughter of the first Earl of Gosford, in her 92nd year.
On Dec. 6, 1878, at Pisa, Italy, William Frederick Hewer Stuart, Esq., of Montepulciano, in Italy, and formerly Captain in H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, second son of Sir Simeon Stuart, of Hartley Mauduit, in the county of Hants, the fourth Baronet, aged 84.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 15.

SUNDAY, FEB. 9.

Septuagesima Sunday.
Morning Lessons: Gen. i. and ii. 1-4; Rev. xxi. 1-9. Evening Lessons: Gen. ii. 4, or Job xxxviii.; Rev. xxi. 9-xxii. 6.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Simpson; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Bullock, Rector of Lincoln.
St. James's, 10 a.m. and noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

Marriage of the Queen, 1840.
College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor W. K. Parker on the Evolution of the Vertebrata, and on Wednesday, London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Monier Williams on Indian Home Life).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Mr. Penrose's Notes on St. Paul's; Mr. J. Penne-thorne on the Connection between Ancient Art and the Ancient Geometry, as illustrated by the Works of Pericles).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

Horticultural Society, annual meeting, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Prof. E. A. Schäfer on Animal Development).
Photographic Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain W. E. Armit and Mr. D. Macallister on Australian Aborigines).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Seamen's Hospital Society, fifty-eighth annual court, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Redhouse on Turkish Poetry).
Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

Moon's last quarter, 6.53 p.m.
Meeting of Parliament.
London Institution, 7 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "St. Paul").
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Milne Marshall on the Development of the Olfactory Nerve and Organ of Vertebrates; Professor Parker on the Development of the Skull, &c., in the Great Turtle).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

St. Valentine, Bishop and martyr.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Capt. J. Templer on Military Balloons).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heilmann on Political Economy—Money).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Johnstone Stoney on the Story of the November Meteors, 9 p.m.).
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. J. N. Hecherington and Dr. Brinsley Nicholson).

SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Reginald W. Macdonald on Lessing).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Jan. 29	30.231	33.3	27.5	81	10	34.5	31.0	N.E. ENE.	259
30	30.266	31.8	28.0	76	10	34.5	31.7	ENE. NE.	265
31	30.224	31.4	24.0	77	10	32.6	30.0	ENE. E.	322
Feb. 1	29.971	30.0	22.8	77	10	31.7	28.9	ESE. E.	428
2	29.735	35.9	35.9	100	10	40.9	30.8	E.	190
3	29.578	36.0	35.3	97	10	38.2	33.0	N. NE. NNE.	357
4	29.666	34.5	29.2	87	9	36.9	33.5	NNE. E. ESE.	237

° Sleet. † Snow and sleet. ‡ Rain. § Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.242 30.280 30.282 30.080 29.747 29.262 29.945
Temperature of Air .. 33.0° 33.0° 31.6° 29.0° 34.6° 37.7° 34.6°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 31.2° 32.0° 28.9° 26.6° 34.4° 37.4° 34.6°
Direction of Wind .. NE. ENE. E. E. E. NE. NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m 3 25	h m 4 3 4	h m 4 45	h m 5 3	h m 6 42	h m 7 20	h m 7 50

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Miniatures, is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Thirtieth WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-80. Receiving Days, FEB. 24 and 25, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the last two years have amounted to £13,884. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Weeks of THE TWO ORPHANS, with its incomparable cast, in consequence of the speedy production of a New Play by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. THE TWO ORPHANS, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Manager, Mr. Henry Neville; Acting Manager, Mr. George Coleman.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers
THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON, will be repeated
EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock, and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE ALSO.
Fenteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area.
Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; concluding with A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 2s. and 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.
REGINALD MACAN, Esq., will THIS DAY (SATURDAY), FEB. 8, at Three o'clock, begin a COURSE of FOUR LECTURES on "LESSING" (Life and Works). Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will on THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 13, at Three o'clock, begin a COURSE of EIGHT LECTURES on SOUND, including its Recent Applications and Methods of Reproduction. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

It is particularly requested that Advertisements for this paper be sent early in the week, and Advertisers are desired to take especial note that in future no Advertisement for the Current Number can be received later than Six o'clock on Wednesday afternoons.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

A Page of Valentines, Printed in Colours, from Drawings by Kate Greenaway, will form the Extra Supplement next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

A great and, speaking according to our present lights, a beneficent change, has been quietly effected since we last had the honour of addressing our readers. A silent Revolution which, if it can permanently establish itself, as there is reason to hope it may, will probably alter for the better the complexion of European politics for some time to come. Marshal MacMahon has resigned. M. Grévy has been appointed in his stead. The Civil element in France has obtained supremacy; the Military element has become subordinate to it. The three public Powers are now in harmony, at least as it regards the form of government to be retained. The President the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies are at one on this point. Dynastical enterprises have come to a close. They have missed their last chance, and their promoters know it. It would be premature to say that they will cease all future effort; but they will not find in the organisation of the Republic, or in the distribution of offices and authority in the name of the Republic, a fulcrum for the overthrow of that Constitution under which the French people have elected to abide.

The first observation which is sure to occur, abroad as well as in France, is the quietness with which this great change has been brought about. To this result Marshal MacMahon himself has very largely contributed. He had the law of official right on his side. He might have refused to accede to the demands of his Ministers even although endorsed by the declared will of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. He could not have been ousted by their mandate. He might have repeated to the end of his Septennate his memorable declaration, "*J'y suis, j'y reste.*" He might thus have thrown France into almost inextricable embarrassment. He has chosen the wiser and more patriotic course. When pressed by his Cabinet to remove from their respective commands the most notorious enemies of the Republic from amongst those

who shared the highest military posts, he deemed it inconsistent with his personal honour to sign the decrees necessary for that purpose, and forasmuch as he saw that no change of Ministry would be likely to bring about a change in his position he sent his resignation of Office to both Chambers in a brief but dignified address. Thereupon M. Grévy was forthwith voted by a large majority to succeed him—the Assembly voting being (according to law) a conjoint Assembly of both the Legislative Bodies. Marshal MacMahon was the first to call upon and congratulate the new President. The fact of the election of the latter was telegraphed simultaneously to all the principal towns in France, and by most of them was responded to with hearty greetings. No popular tumult followed the transaction. Scarcely a murmur of disapproval was heard. Prices immediately rose on the Bourse. The crisis was over almost before it was generally felt, and the Conservative Republic had passed through the narrowest defile of danger into a broad prospect of safety.

The problem of France's proximate future may, perhaps, be looked upon as solved. M. Grévy, though a civilian, and a man of extremely simple habits, is nevertheless as firm in the maintenance of his principles as he is mild and courteous in his expression of them. He combines the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo*. He has risen from a comparatively humble origin by his own exertions and without noise. His strength is in his character. He has always been consistent, and consistently honest. His probity is unassailable, his manners inoffensive and unostentatious. No one appears to grudge him his elevation. He is the man upon whom the eye of the public was fixed as best suited to the post which he now occupies, having regard both to his personal fitness and to the circumstances of the times. His experience of public life has been wide and various. His political sagacity has seldom been found at fault. His transparent sincerity is admitted even by his political opponents. France has been fortunate in possessing such a man among her sons—has been even more fortunate in recognising his worth—and has been most fortunate of all in seizing the opportunity presented to her of placing him at the head of public affairs.

The Dufaure Cabinet went out of office with the Marshal, as a matter of course; but, equally as a matter of course, at the request of M. Grévy, held their portfolios *ad interim*. M. Dufaure, the President of the Council of Ministers and the Premier, was urged to remain in office. This, however, he declined. Various reasons have been assigned for his decision. His advanced age, his intense Conservatism, and his apprehensions of a too rapid development of a Democratic programme are said to have influenced him in detaching himself from official responsibilities. Nobody knows, though some men have professed to know with an exactitude which is in itself suggestive of ignorance. It seems a pity that the man to whose firmness in the most critical hour of its existence the Republic owes its present position should not have remained by its side until its stability should have been amply assured. But it is difficult to say whether his retirement will be more advantageous or prejudicial to the steady progress of the French Republic. M. Grévy has intrusted the delicate task of constructing a new Administration to M. Waddington, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who won his laurels at the Berlin Congress. No choice could have been better suited to neutralise any apprehension on the part of Foreign States that this sudden change in France might injuriously affect her relations with other Powers. In respect to these, France will continue to be as she has been. Doubtless, she will assert her rights, but she will not assume to be dictator in Europe. Of her domestic policy under M. Waddington's guidance it is, perhaps, more hazardous to speak with any show of confidence. How far she will be disposed to go in Liberalism, or at what rate of speed, is, of course, among the uncertainties of the hour. A great deal depends upon M. Gambetta, who has been elected to, and has accepted, the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, but whose influence in the Legislature and in the country still remains. If any inference can be drawn from the persons of whom the Cabinet consists, the policy of the new Government will be, to a large extent, Conservative, though, we fear, it may be exposed to periodical unsettlement for some years to come.

On the whole, however, Englishmen will view with admiration the fuller development of the spirit of Parliamentary government, of which the events of the last few days have exhibited so bright an illustration. If their joy is mingled with fear, their dubiety is generated mainly by a suspicion that the recent change is "too good to be true." But it is to be noted that, after all, the world advances. The wonderful ceases to be wonderful when looked at from a different standpoint. The romantic expectations of one age become the sober realities of the next. The France of 1879 is not to be compared with the France of 1830 or even of 1848, and what proved to be impossible then is not merely possible to-day, but has taken form as a matter of fact.

The Marquis of Northampton, Sir W. E. W. Gregory, and Mr. H. B. Mildmay, have returned to their tenants ten per cent of their rent, in consequence of the depression in agriculture.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his children, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Farrar, Rector of St. Margaret's. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and left Osborne the next day. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Marquis of Salisbury had audiences of the Queen the same day. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Queen has appointed his Highness the Somdetch Chao Phya Surawongse, formerly Regent of the Kingdom of Siam, to be Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George; and James Rose Innes, Esq., Resident Magistrate at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope; Major Henry George Elliot, Chief Magistrate of Tembuland; and John Frost and Edward Yewd Brabant, Esquires, members of the Legislative Assembly, and late of her Majesty's Cape Mounted Rifles, to be Companions of the said order. The Queen has appointed the Earl of Yarmouth to be Comptroller of her Majesty's Household. Lady Abercromby has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting; and Colonel Du Plat has succeeded Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Mary Lascelles has left Osborne. Her Majesty has intimated her desire to become patroness of the Oxford Indian Institute, and has sent £200 as a contribution to the fund.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rector and the Dean of Westminster officiated. At the annual meeting of the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, held at King's Lynn on Thursday week, the chairman, Sir Lewis Jarvis, announced that the Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the institution, and has forwarded a donation of 50 guineas.

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., has consented to preside at the fifty-eighth annual court of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, which will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

The Duke of Connaught, honorary Colonel of the London Irish Rifles, received on Saturday, at Buckingham Palace, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Captain Inglis, Lieutenant Gould, and Captain and Adjutant Daubeny, who presented his Royal Highness, in the name of the officers of the regiment, with a handsome piece of plate on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

Prince Leopold paid a visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield at his Lordship's residence in Downing-street yesterday week, and returned to Osborne on Saturday.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday last from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

Princess Frederica of Hanover has arrived on a visit to her aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness is attended by Baroness Klenck and Colonel Baron Kohlrusch. The special steamer Maid of Kent was sent to Calais to bring across the Princess, who on landing at Dover was met by the Duke of Teck and Colonel Greville, Equerry to the Duchess of Cambridge, and at Charing-cross station by the Duchess of Teck and her children, who accompanied the Princess to St. James's Palace.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough are rendering the Dublin season gay with their varied hospitalities and the customary Viceregal state entertainments. Earl and Countess Spencer are receiving a succession of visitors at Althorp Park. The Right Hon. Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach gave a ball on Thursday week at Williamstown Park, to which a large number of the county families were invited. A ball was given on Saturday last at the club-house in Tralee by the gentlemen of the County of Kerry Club.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Morton North, brother of the Earl of Guilford, and Miss Hylda Hylton Jolliffe, daughter of the late Captain Hylton Jolliffe, of the Coldstream Guards, and granddaughter of the late Lord Hylton.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cooper, W. H. Hewlett, to be Curate-in-charge of South Huis. Cornford, James; Secretary of the Navy Mission Society. Corr, John Henry; Chaplain of Millbank Prison. Crellin, Charles Edward; Chaplain of Fulham Prison. Davies, Herbert Williams, Rector of Hodgeston; Rector of Newmoat. Dawson, E. C.; Incumbent of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh. Dearsly, W. A. St. John, Vicar of Wilmington and Lullington, Sussex; Surrogate. Emmet, William Edward; Vicar of West Drayton. Griffiths, Charles Bodvel; Vicar of Stoke, otherwise Stoke, Cheshire. Harrison, Denwood; Incumbent of the Chapel Royal, Brighton. Hayden, Henry G.; Chaplain of Brentford Union, Isleworth. Jairo, Peter John; Perpetual Curate of St. Martin's, Haverfordwest. Jones, Daniel; Vicar of Lampeter-pont-Stephen. Jones, John Edward; Perpetual Curate of Penrice therewith. Phillips, Evan Owen; Chancellor of St. David's Cathedral, Prebendary of Llawhaden and Eletherton, and Canon Residentiary. Fritchard, Charles W.; Rector of Withington, near Hereford. Rathborne, James; Rector of West Tytherley, Hants. Robinson, J. W.; Rural Dean of Bridgewater. Rundle, Samuel; Vicar of Godolphin. Stubbs, William; Canon of St. Paul's. Williamson, Charles George; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Chapel-street, Marylebone.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Lichfield, by order of his medical advisers, will go abroad after his Lent ordination.

The Bishop of Chichester has accepted the office of Honorary Curator of the Lambeth Library, in succession to the late Bishop of Lichfield.

An appendix to the report of the Exeter Diocesan Synod shows that a total sum of £99,899 8s. 2½d. was collected in that diocese for religious or benevolent purposes last year.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, to the Canonry at St. Paul's, which will be vacant by the elevation of Dr. Lightfoot.

It is proposed to restore Grasmere church, with which the memory of Wordsworth is so intimately associated, in order to provide additional accommodation for worshippers; but care will be taken as far as possible not to destroy any of the antiquated furnishings of the building.

The *Guardian* states that fourteen former Curates of the Rev. C. B. Dalton, the late Vicar of Highgate, Middlesex, have recently presented to him a set of handsome silver candlesticks of ancient design. Some time back the parishioners of Highgate presented to Mr. Dalton a silver salver, with an appropriate inscription, and a purse containing £750.—A purse, containing £120, for the purchase of a wedding present, was presented by his parishioners to the Rev. W. Page Roberts, M.A., Vicar of Eye, Suffolk, together with a beautifully illuminated list of the subscribers, on the occasion of his marriage with the Hon. Margaret Pitt, daughter of the late Lord Rivers.

The Christian Evidence Society have arranged for the delivery of lectures to the lay helpers of the diocese of London, city missionaries, scripture-readers, and agents of other societies that carry on their missionary labours among the working classes. The Rev. Dr. Sinclair Paterson will give four lectures on "Our Knowledge of God," at St. Benet's School-room, Mile End-road; the Rev. A. G. Girdlestone will give four others on "The Christian Teacher in Presence of Scepticism," at the Conference Hall, Mildmay Park; and the Rev. Prebendary Row will deliver another series on "The Primitive Testimony to Christianity," at St. Paul's. It is intended to repeat these lectures in other metropolitan neighbourhoods if the committee are encouraged in this work.

The Dean of Westminster on Thursday week presided over a meeting, held at 10, Great George-street, to consider the formation of a memorial to the late Lady Hatherley, in accordance with the desire of many inhabitants of Westminster, who during nearly half a century received her tender care and kindness. It was resolved that a stained-glass window, placed in Lady Hatherley's parish church, St. Margaret's, Westminster, together with, if possible, an endowment in her name in connection with the "Parochial Mission Fund," would form the most appropriate recognition of her life of Christian devotion to the welfare of her neighbours. Mr. John G. Talbot, 10, Great George-street; Mr. George Spottiswoode, 27, Ashley-place, S.W.; and Mr. Reginald Palgrave, Speaker's-court, Westminster, consented to receive subscriptions.

Two services were held last Sunday at St. James's, Hatcham, but there was no disturbance. The cross and candlesticks on the re-table were not moved, but Mr. Sanders handed the Rev. H. A. Walker, the new Vicar, a protest, and said he should present him to the Bishop for having replaced the ornaments in defiance of the Bishop's order.—The Bishop of Rochester has addressed a long letter to the Rev. H. A. Walker with reference to the recent events, in which he says there appear to have been irregularities on both sides, both Vicar and churchwarden having exceeded their powers in placing and removing the cross and candlesticks. He thinks the suspension of the services was unjustifiable. Considering the great excitement in the parish, he directs the usual services to be performed next Sunday, and orders that the ornaments shall not be introduced into the church again until a faculty has been obtained. He exhorts the Vicar to act courageously as a peacemaker in his parish, remembering that ornaments are but dumb symbols of the faith, and that to preach Christ in the truth and His gospel is the best way of recommending religion.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday the Curators of the University Chest were authorised to contribute a donation of £250, and to pay an annual subscription of £50 to the City of Oxford High School for Boys for five years from the opening of the school. It was also ordered that the stipends of the four teachers attached to the Taylor Institution should be increased from £150 to £200.

The following is the result of the joint examination for Scholarships, &c., at Exeter and Trinity:—At Exeter, Classical Scholarships—T. Read, Honiton Grammar School, and A. B. How, Eton College; proxime accessit, L. V. Lester, Sherborne School. How Exhibition—J. M. Walker, King William's College, Isle of Man. At Trinity, Classical Scholarships—A. J. Galpin, Sherborne School, and J. R. Williams, Somersetshire College, Bath.

At St. Mary Hall B. P. Wait, from Bath College, has been elected to a Dyke Scholarship, open to those born or educated in the counties of Devon, Somerset, or Cornwall.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Smith's Prizes, given annually to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, have been adjudged to Michael John Muller Hill, B.A., St. Peter's, and Arnold Joseph Wallis, B.A., Trinity, who are declared equal in merit. By this award the result of the Mathematical Tripos is reversed, for the Smith's Prizemen were bracketed equal as fourth Wranglers.

The prize given annually by the representatives of the University in Parliament, open to all members of the University not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts or Law, has been adjudged to E. W. Howson, B.A., scholar of King's College.

EDINBURGH.

The Marquis of Hartington was formally installed Lord Rector of the University yesterday week, in the Free Assembly Hall of that city. In his address the noble Marquis alluded to the influence upon English politics during this century of the Universities of Scotland, and the services which Scotchmen had rendered towards the British Empire both at home and abroad. Much governed as we were centrally and locally, the public Administration would, in his opinion, utterly break down were it not for the unrecognised forms of government which have grown up among us, created by no Legislature, nor even inherited from our ancestors.

The *City Press* is informed that no steps have been taken for the removal of Christ's Hospital into the country, as rumoured.

The following candidates for commissions as surgeons in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, Feb. 3, 1879:—T. H. Sweeny (gained the Parke's Memorial Bronze Medal and the Herbert prize), D. F. Barry (gained the Martin Memorial Medal), G. F. A. Harris, J. Anderson, C. J. Bamber, M. O'Dwyer, E. H. Dumbleton, C. G. W. Lowdell, H. B. Briggs, W. P. Carson, A. S. Faulkner, C. Mallins, E. M. Damla, R. M. Allen, and H. St. C. Carruthers.—The following candidates for commissions as surgeons in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, Feb. 3, 1879:—A. M. French, E. H. Williams, and E. Fergusson.

A large piece of stone, loosened by the action of the frost, fell from the roof of Ipswich Townhall on Monday morning, and, striking a man beneath, killed him.

Lord Dufferin visited the Queen's College, Belfast, on Monday, when he was presented with addresses by the professors and students, who welcomed him on his return to Ireland from Canada.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 280,065 children, and the deaths of 185,086 persons, were registered in the three months ending Dec. 31. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 94,979. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending Sept. 30 was 114,528. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1878 is estimated at 33,881,966; that of England and Wales at 24,854,397; of Scotland, 3,593,929; and of Ireland, 5,433,640.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual Highland ball at Willis's Rooms will take place this year on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

Mr. Albert Grant has petitioned the Bankruptcy Court for the liquidation of his affairs, his debts being stated at £700,000.

Mr. John Dawson Mayne has been appointed Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court, in succession to Mr. Justice Stephen.

There has been an exhibition of canaries and other cage-birds this week at the Alexandra Palace. This is the last week of the pantomime, "Dick Whittington," which has been successfully running there.

Mr. J. W. Eldrid, of the firm of Eldrid and Co., saddlers, Lower Whitecross-street, has been chosen to represent the ward of Cripplegate Without for the rest of the year in the Common Council, in the place of Mr. Smith, deceased.

Sir Charles Dilke on Tuesday night addressed his constituents in the large hall at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, and strongly attacked both the Indian and general foreign policy of the Government. A vote of confidence was carried.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Society of Engineers for the present year was held on Monday evening, when the premiums of books awarded for papers read last year were presented, and Mr. Spice, the president, delivered the annual address.

The Court of Common Council has resolved that the freedom of the City shall be presented to Sir Rowland Hill, in acknowledgment of the great social and commercial benefits this country has derived from the adoption, in 1840, of his system of uniform penny postage.

A site for the Metropolitan Free Hospital new premises, in Bishopsgate-street Without, has been bought, and out of six architects who have prepared plans for the new building those of Mr. H. H. Collins, of Old Broad-street, and Mr. J. Edmeston, of Great Winchester-street, have been selected as the best in the order of merit.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have voted £21 in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road. The Saddlers' Company have contributed ten guineas to the Dinas Colliery Explosion Mansion House Fund, and a like amount to the Home of Industry, Commercial-street, Spitalfields.

The *City Press* states that the Officers and Clerks Committee of the Corporation have prepared a report on a reference to consider what retiring allowance should be granted to Mr. Ferdinand Brand, the late Comptroller, and they recommend an allowance of £1500 a year, to commence from the date of his retirement from office.

Mr. Miller, a cashier in the Whitechapel branch of the London and Westminster Bank, has been charged on remand at the Worship-street Police Court with embezzling about £3000 belonging to the bank. It was stated that he had concealed his deficiencies by filling bags which should have contained gold with silver.

A young letter-carrier named Burke, attached to the Bethnal-green district, was charged at Bow-street last Saturday with stealing a letter which contained a cheque for £50, and also other letters inclosing money. At his lodgings a number of letters and post-cards, which he had not delivered, were found in his box. He was committed for trial.

At a special meeting of the Charity Organisation Society on Monday the report of a sub-committee appointed to inquire into the alleged exceptional distress in London was considered. The report stated that from their inquiries the sub-committee believed such distress does exist, but that the existing agencies for its relief are sufficient. After a long discussion the report was unanimously adopted.

The Gas Light and Coke Company, following the example of the Phoenix Company in the Waterloo-road, have lighted Waterloo-place and Regent-street on an improved method at their own expense. New gas-burners of great power have been substituted for the old "fish-tails," the lamps have been lowered about one foot in height, and powerful white enamelled hexagonal reflectors provided.

Viscount Cranbrook on Tuesday afternoon received at the India Office a deputation of bankers, manufacturers, and merchants from Manchester and other parts of Lancashire, who presented memorials praying for the repeal of the import duties on cottons sent to India. In reply, Lord Cranbrook said he should be sorry to hold out hopes which would not be realised, but the people of India should as soon as possible have the advantage of having cotton goods imported free of duty.

The Middlesex magistrates heard last Saturday an appeal by the Institution of Civil Engineers against rates made by the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, on the ground that it was exempt, because it was used for the purposes of science. The contention on the other side was that the institution was not such as was contemplated under the statute for exemption. The Court took this view, and confirmed the rate.

In consequence of the success of the recent Workmen's Industrial Exhibition in Westminster, it has been determined to hold another exhibition in the same locality, "open to the bonâ-fide work of persons belonging to the industrial classes resident in London." At a public meeting held at Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, last Saturday—the Right Hon. the Speaker in the chair—resolutions to this effect were passed, on the motion of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, and other gentlemen.

A conference of delegates from vestries and district boards in the metropolis met at the Westminster Board of Works on Monday to receive a report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting on the question of Crown servants engaging in trade. The report expressed the opinion that resolutions previously adopted against the direction of Civil Service stores by Government employes and pensioners should be brought under the immediate notice of the Government and the governing authorities of all provincial towns, and that an association should be formed in the interests of traders. This report was adopted.

The formal sanction of the Home Secretary has been given to the resolution of the senate of the University of London recognising the London School of Medicine for Women, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, as one of the institutions from which certificates of attendance are accepted. Students of the school can therefore now be admitted to the examinations for the medical degree of the University of London.—Among the candidates who passed the London University matriculation examinations in the honours division in January were six female students. One of them was disqualified by age for the second exhibition, another was disqualified by age for the third prize, and two others obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize. Three female students also passed the examination in the first division.



M. GRÉVY, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

M. GRÉVY.

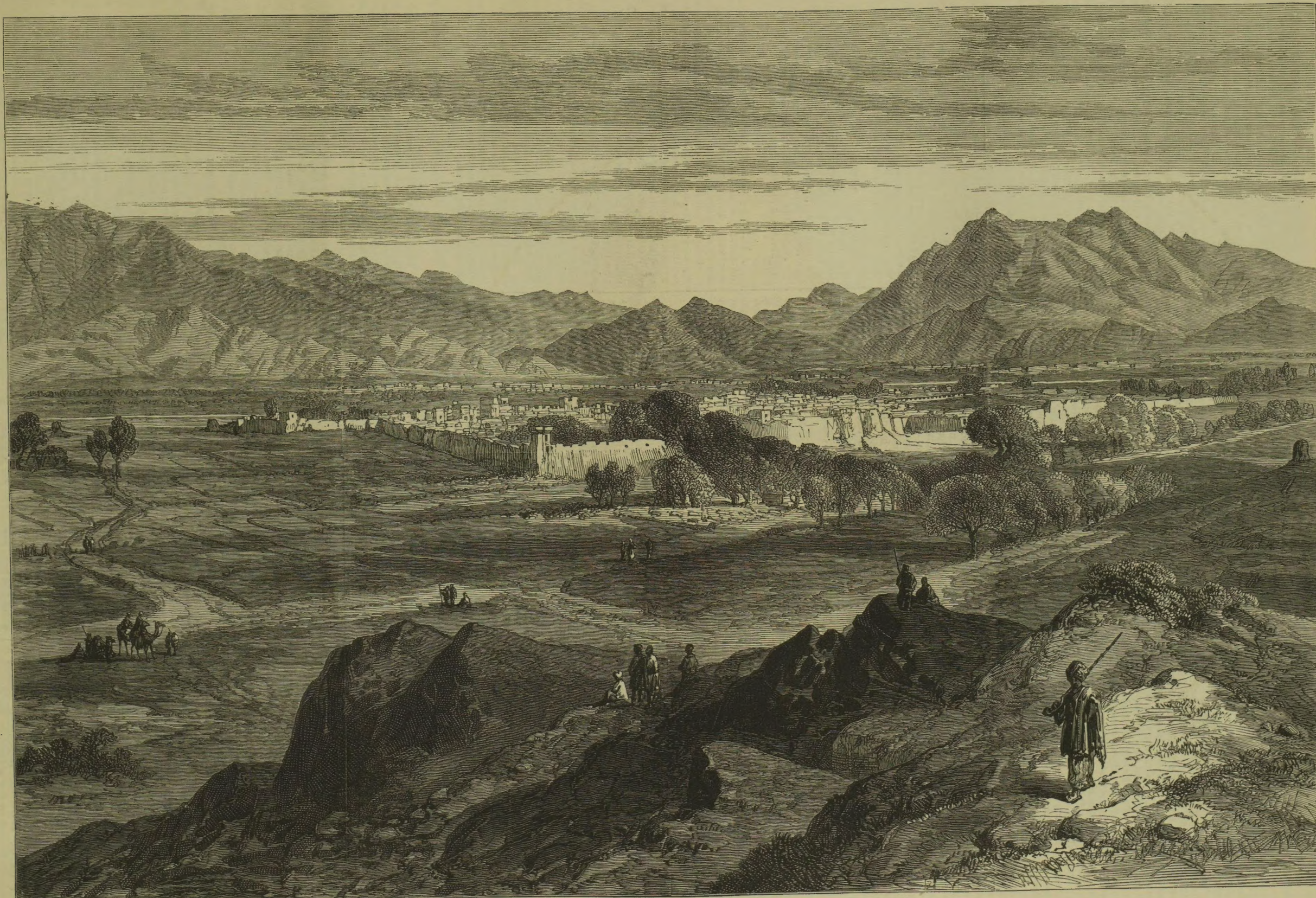
The successor of Marshal MacMahon, M. François Paul Jules Grévy, the new President of the French Republic, is a native of Mont St. Vaudrez, in the Jura. He was born, in 1813, on Aug. 15, the birthday of the First Napoleon, who was just then about to engage in the terrible struggle with the allies at Leipsic. The future statesman was sent to the College of Poligny, and afterwards to Paris, where he studied law, and was in due course admitted an advocate. He took part against the Government in the "days of July," and afterwards appeared as the advocate of people who were charged with the crime of holding Radical opinions. His reputation was increased by his defence, in May, 1839, of the two companions of Barbés. After the Revolution of 1848 M. Grévy was appointed Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly, heading the list of the successful candidates for the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. Grévy frequently ascended the tribune, and proved one of the most able speakers in the Democratic party. While maintaining an independent attitude, far removed from the Socialists, he usually voted with the Extreme Left. Above all, his name is connected with a Radical amendment on the question of the Presidency. He proposed that Articles 41, 43, and 45 of the Constitution should run in the following terms:—"Article 41. The National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Council of Ministers." "Article 43. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the National Assembly by secret ballot and an absolute majority of votes." "Article 45. The President of the Council is elected for an unlimited period. The appointment is always revocable." This amendment was rejected by 633 votes to 158, at the sitting of Oct. 7, 1848, when the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected

by universal suffrage and hold office for four years. After the election of Dec. 10 M. Grévy opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and protested against the expedition to Rome. After the Coup d'Etat he held aloof from politics, and confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was appointed *bâtonnier* of the Order of Advocates, and the following year he was again returned as deputy for the Jura. On Feb. 17, 1871, M. Grévy was elected President of the National Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux, and now removed to Versailles. In discharging the duties of this important office he displayed remarkable tact, judgment, and moderation. He resigned this office in April, 1873, when he was succeeded by M. Buffet. In October, 1873, he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Necessary Government," in which he declared that "France has been transformed, and has become a pure Democracy;" that "her first mistake was not to have founded a Constitutional Monarchy when she possessed the elements of one;" and that "her second mistake would be to attempt to establish it when those elements no longer exist." At the general election of February, 1876, he was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Dôle, in the department of the Jura, and he was elected President of the new Chamber of Deputies in November, 1877. He has now been elected by the Senate and Chamber, jointly, to be President of the Republic. He has invited M. Waddington to form a Ministry, since M. Dufaure has resigned. We gave a Portrait of M. Waddington in June last year.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

In the town of Jellalabad, where our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, arrived with the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne, he has found subjects for several of his Sketches, furnishing Illustrations in this week's number of our Journal. His view of Jellalabad, with the Cabul river and its tributary, the Kunar, and with the neighbouring mountains, is taken

from the south-west, from a place called Piper's Hill by the British garrison under Sir Robert Sale thirty-seven years ago. There was in the besieging Afghan army at that time one man who used to come and play the pipe and dance upon the highest piece of rock shown in the foreground of our Engraving. His performance was meant to insult the British garrison, and he was beyond range of the old-fashioned "Brown Bess" musket; but one day an officer brought him down with a shot from a hunting rifle. This and other anecdotes of the siege were related to our Special Artist at Jellalabad by Major Bailey, who is one of the few survivors of that memorable affair, the brave defence of Jellalabad by Sir Robert Sale against an overwhelming force of Afghans in the winter of 1841-2. It then consisted of an irregular quadrilateral, surrounded by lofty ramparts, with a circuit of about 2100 yards. The works were of earth without parapets, ditches, covered way, or outwork of any sort; there were thirty-three bastions, but their construction was so faulty that they were worse than useless. The town contained but 300 houses, and was surrounded on all sides with walled gardens, inclosed fields, ruined forts, and mosques, affording admirable cover to an enemy; on three sides, at a distance of about 500 yards, lay the ruins of the walls of the ancient city: opposite the south-west angle ran a range of heights completely overlooking the town; and parallel to the north side, within 150 yards, there was a mud bank nearly 20 ft. in height. This extended several miles to the east, and afforded a secure and unseen approach for any number of men. Such was the state of Jellalabad when Sir Robert Sale's brigade entered it in November, 1841; but, by great exertions, in a few days the neighbourhood was cleared of the enemy, provisions and stores collected for the winter months, and works completed which rendered the place secure against the attacks of any force the Afghans might bring against it. On Feb. 19, 1842, an earthquake destroyed all the parapets, injured most of the bastions,



THE AFGHAN WAR: JELLALABAD, FROM PIPER'S HILL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

demolished a great portion of the town, and reduced the Cabul and Peshawur Gates to a heap of ruins. The indefatigable garrison set to work, however, to repair the damage done; but three days afterwards, a large Afghan army having assembled within two miles of the place, they were daily exposed to attack by vastly superior numbers. On April 7 a very successful sortie compelled Mohamed Akbar to raise the siege, and shortly after Sir George Pollock's avenging army reached the place. On Pollock's retreat from Cabul he destroyed the fortifications, but Dost Mohamed immediately commenced to build new ramparts. Our Artist has drawn a plan of Jellalabad, in which he has marked, from the information given him by Major Bailey, some of the most noteworthy sites and points of locality connected with the events of 1841 and 1842. The view we have engraved this week shows the south and west walls of the town, with the Cabul gate in the west wall and the Jati gate in the south wall. Most of the houses in Jellalabad are built of mud and roofed with wood. It is in form a parallelogram, with two main streets which cross each other in the centre of the town. The gate on the east is the Peshawur Durwaza, or Peshawur Gate, as the road passing out by it leads to that place. For the same reason the gate at the other end is called the "Cabul Durwaza." The gates at the end of the cross street are the "Pheel Khana Durwaza"—Pheel Khana meaning the elephant's quarters. This is on the north side, leading to the river; the other gate is the "Jati Durwaza," leading to the south, and so named as it is the side of the town where the Hindoos reside, who are known here as the Jatis, which is the same as the Jats, a numerous caste in the Punjab and north-west of India. The main bazaar is in the longer street, running east and west, the central part of which is roofed over, and is already known all over the camp as the "Burlington Arcade."

The entry of Sir Samuel Browne's division of troops into Jellalabad, at noon of Dec. 20, has already been described; they came in the following order:—The 10th Hussars and Manderson's Battery of Royal Horse Artillery. After that General Macpherson entered with his staff, followed by the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade, with their band playing the "Old Ninety-five." Then followed the 20th Sikhs, and the 4th Goorkhas with their band in action. They had intended to have played, "Slap bang, here we are again," to indicate that the army were only re-occupying old quarters, but the music had been left behind. The rear was brought up by the Frontier Brigade, under Brigadier-General Jenkins. This contained the Guides, De Lautour's Mule Mountain Battery, and 1st Sikhs with their bagpipes playing. After passing out by the Cabul Durwaza, they wheeled to the left and got round to the camp. The illustration now given shows the 4th Goorkhas marching through the Bazaar, under command of Colonel Turton, who is seen riding in after the band, accompanied by Major Rowcroft and Lieutenant Bolton, with our Special Artist behind them. In front of the regimental band runs the pet dog of the 4th Goorkhas, a white bull-dog with a stumpy tail, whom they call "Bullie." He is a very gentle creature at ordinary times, but as fierce as a Goorkha when roused to anger. We gave last week a sketch of the Artillery, the 1st Battery of the C Brigade, R.H.A., under command of Major Manderson, passing out through the Cabul gate.

Christmas was observed by the European troops at Jellalabad with some portion of the due festivities; the tent-poles in the camp were decorated with green leaves and flowers, and the officers' mess, in every regiment, it is to be hoped, was provided with its plum-pudding. Our artist has not failed to bear witness of this among his sketches; and, being with the 2nd Goorkhas, he had an opportunity, also, of noticing a pleasant act of kindness, on the part of the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade, towards the Goorkha regiment. It is well known that the Goorkhas, who form an Indian Rifle Brigade, wear a similar dark green uniform on ordinary occasions. There has been a most creditable feeling of comradeship between the two corps throughout this campaign, and their camps have always been kept next to each other. Now, the men of the Rifle Brigade subscribed among themselves and bought a number of sheep, sixteen in all, and on Christmas morning the Goorkhas' camp was invaded by men pulling and carrying the animals. The men of A company in the one regiment presented two sheep to the men of A company in the other; and the same with B company, and so with the rest. The Goorkhas were cooking their breakfast at the time, so the sheep were kept for their evening meal, when they had a good Christmas dinner. The Goorkhas being Hindoos, Christmas is not a holiday of theirs; but, as it is a "burra din," or "Great Day" of the Sahibs, the native officers and men call on the Sahibs and make their salaam, also making offerings of fruit and sweetmeats. All the various classes or castes come round to do this, and when the tent kelassies came round there was one of them, an old man called Sookha Tindal, who had been all through the former Afghan war.

In contrast with these agreeable scenes, our front-page Engraving represents the execution of martial law, outside the Peshawur or east gate of Jellalabad, on Dec. 23, of a Ghazi or Mussulman fanatic who had, savagely and without any provocation, attempted to slay an unarmed man of the Punjab Guides, while making some purchases in the town Bazaar. The assassin was seized, carried off to head-quarters, and sentenced to be shot at once. The Provost-Marshal and Major Cavagnari, with other officers, went to see the sentence executed, which took place close to the Peshawur Durwaza. The Mussulman Judge or Cadi of the town was brought out, and on hearing the facts he at once confirmed the sentence. A very large crowd was collected, and saw the ceremony. A party of five soldiers of the Rifle Brigade were the shooting party. A supply of wood was brought, and a large fire was made, into which the corpse was thrown, and more wood piled over it, so as to consume the body. The purpose of this was to prevent the rite of sepulture being performed.

The remaining illustrations are one, by Mr. Simpson, of the head-quarters' encampment of Brigadier Macpherson's brigade at Basawul on the road to Jellalabad; and two illustrations of the campaign of General Roberts in the Khoorum Valley. The peculiar character of the fighting there is shown by the scene presented in the Engraving of "An Attack," which forms our Extra Supplement for this week. An incident which serves to exemplify the national and religious customs of some of the Indian border races, who contribute an efficient soldiery to the service of our Government in that Empire, is represented in the other illustration. This is the funeral ceremony of burning the dead bodies, which was duly performed by the comrades of some who fell in the conflict at the Peiwar Pass. On the other hand, it was above remarked that, in the case of Mohammedans, the burning of the corpse, instead of burying, is deemed a horrible sacrilege, and fatal to the welfare of the departed soul.

Our readers in Scotland have duly appreciated the sketch, by Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, of the pipers of the 72nd Highlanders, one evening in their camp, dancing a Tulloch-gorum reel; but a London correspondent of an Aberdeen paper hastily took exception to the dress of the men, who appear in Highland kilts, and he forthwith called his countrymen to

witness that the gallant 72nd is not one of the regiments wearing that heroic article of national costume. This is true of the rank and file, whose nether limbs are clad in trows of the Stuart tartan; and so they are correctly represented in our illustration of the attack on the barricades at the Spingawi Kotul, from the sketch by Colonel J. J. Gordon, of the 5th Goorkhas. But the pipers of the 72nd do wear the kilt, and it was the pipers who figured in the dance. We have to thank the *John O'Groat Journal* for pointing out this circumstance, and thus vindicating the correctness of our illustration. There are, we learn, five kilted Highland regiments, the 93rd, 92nd, 79th, 78th, and 42nd, in the British army, while in the 72nd, 91st, and 71st, only the pipers have retained that portion of the old Highland dress.

The news of the Afghan War since our last publication has assumed a new complexion. It appears that Yakob Khan has dispatched an answer to the letter addressed to him by the political officer with Sir Samuel Browne's force. In it he distinctly declines to accede to our demands, and evinces his determination of holding Cabul in compliance with orders received from his father. There is, however, some reason to expect that he will be overthrown, or at least disabled, by a revolt of his own subjects. He has to deal with an insurrection of the Ghilzais in the district of Tezeen, between Jellalabad and the city of Cabul, and with a revolt which has also broken out in the Chandol quarter of that city, among the Kizil-bashis or Red-caps, a population of Shiah Mussulmans, who are said to be emigrants from Persia. Yakob Khan is now bombarding their houses in Chandol, and many of the Sirdars, or Afghan nobles and chieftains, have quitted the city. It is expected that they will turn against him. The Wali Mohammed Khan, brother of Shere Ali, who lately commanded the Afghan troops at the Peiwar, has now, after conferring with General Roberts in the Khoorum, gone to meet Sir Samuel Browne at Jellalabad, and to negotiate for peace. There is a commotion, with some fighting, among the Bajaur tribes north of Jellalabad, a portion of whom are favourably disposed towards the British Government. The robber tribes of the Khojuk Pass, in Southern Afghanistan, have been chastised by Colonel Tulloch, and the road from Quetta to Candahar is now perfectly clear. Information has been received of the occupation of Khelat-i-Ghilzai by General Donald Stewart's troops on the 21st ult. No opposition was met with. Indeed, it appears that the Ameer's power has collapsed, and that Yakob Khan possesses little authority outside Cabul. The headlong manner in which Sirdar Mahomed Afzal, abandoning Candahar, fled to Farrah fully warrants the belief that no resistance will be made to General Biddulph's entry into Girishk, the news of which we may receive at any moment. The rivers Argandab and Helmund, which intervene between Candahar and Girishk, are fordable except after heavy rain.

On the other hand, from Khost comes the unwelcome intelligence that, owing to the threatening conduct of the Mangals, General Roberts has been compelled to withdraw the Shahzada and his Turi levies from Matoon, and that the retirement of the brigade on Sabiri was molested by the hillmen, who, however, were driven off by the rearguard, under Colonel Gough. This expedition into Khost, adjacent to the Peiwar, has not proved a success, on the whole; but the force under command of General Roberts is quite insufficient.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The period of transition appears to be at an end. President Grévy has taken up his abode at the Elysée. All the Ambassadors have paid visits of congratulation to him. M. Gambetta has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in his stead by a virtually unanimous vote. All endeavours to induce M. Dufaure to remain in office having failed, M. Grévy has intrusted M. Waddington, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the task of forming a new Cabinet. It is composed as follows:—M. Waddington, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance; M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior; M. Leroyer, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts; M. Lepère, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works; General Gresley, Minister of War; Admiral Jauréguiberry, Minister of Marine. The *Times*' despatches say that the department of Worship, usually coupled with Public Instruction, is added to the Ministry of the Interior, in consequence of M. Jules Ferry having been civilly married.

The Council of the Order of the Legion of Honour met on Tuesday, and resolved to confer the Grand Cross of the order on M. Grévy, to whom the diploma was subsequently presented by General Vinoy.

M. Paul de Cassagnac has been elected by a majority of 600 votes. The other electoral returns are still incomplete.

The Duc d'Aumale, General Bourbaki, and other Generals, more or less menaced in their commands, who flocked to Paris to consult together, have, pursuant to a peremptory order from the War Minister, returned to their respective posts.

M. Halanzier, Director of the Grand Opera in Paris, has tendered his resignation to M. Bardoux, Minister of Fine Arts.

M. Victor Duruy has been elected member of the Academy of Moral Sciences in the place of M. Joseph Naudet, and M. Larombière to the seat of M. Valette.

M. Léon Lalanne, an engineer, has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in the place of the late M. Bienayme.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Kings of Spain and Portugal met on Wednesday on Portuguese territory, near Elvas. The interview (a telegram says) was simply a manifestation of the cordial friendship existing between the two peoples and Sovereigns on the occasion of the inauguration of a railway which will shorten the journey and facilitate communication between certain portions of the Peninsula.

ITALY.

Signor Visconti-Venosta, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a speech in last Friday's sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in which he said the Eastern policy of the Ministries of the Left had created distrust against Italy and weakened her influence abroad; and he further declared his opinion that the true "interest of Italy in the East was the maintenance of the European equilibrium."

The Chamber of Deputies continued on Monday the debate on the Estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among the speakers was Signor Cairoli, who defended the policy which had been pursued by his Ministry. He denied that the prestige of Italy had been lowered since the Congress of Berlin, and said that she had exercised a useful influence in the cause of nationality and freedom of worship.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen and the Count and Countess de Flandre assisted last Saturday evening at a ball given in the hall of the Grande Harmonie, Brussels, for the benefit of the

crèche of Brussels. The Royal visitors joined in several of the dances.

HOLLAND.

The King has directed that one of the largest men-of-war in his navy shall be named the Prince Henry of the Netherlands, in memory of his deceased brother. His Majesty has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Den Beer Poortugael Minister of War.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the 1st inst. the Finance Committee submitted its report on the bill for the new gold loan for an amount not exceeding 100,000,000 fl. Count Apponyi urged the Government to reply to his interpellation concerning the organisation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and M. Tisza, the Minister President, promised to give the desired reply next week.

At a conference of the Liberal party at Pesth on Sunday M. Tisza, referring to a declaration previously made, announced that he would himself bring forward the question of the Berlin Treaty in the Hungarian Diet as soon as the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath had come to a decision on the subject.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Vienna states that Count Taaffe has undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet; and we learn by telegram through Reuter's agency that in Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath all the subjects awaiting discussion were removed from the order of the day, pending the definitive appointment of the Austrian Ministry.

The *Monday Review* of Vienna states that a treaty has been concluded between Germany and Austria-Hungary, by which the latter renounces its right to enforce clause 5 of the Treaty of Prague, which provides for the retrocession of North Schleswig to Denmark conditionally upon a popular vote being given to that effect.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor has promoted the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Prussian army.

Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, while fencing yesterday week at Bonn, received a slight wound in the left knee; but the injury was not such as to give rise to any serious apprehensions.

At the close of the proceedings of the court martial upon the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst on Saturday last the President warned the judges, in accordance with the regulations, to keep their decision secret until the judgment had been confirmed by the Emperor.

An Imperial ordinance has been issued at Berlin directing that from the 10th inst. all travellers passing the Russian frontier into Germany will be required to give evidence of their identity by a passport visé at the German Embassy at St. Petersburg or by the German Consular authorities in Russia immediately before leaving Russian territory. Regulations for the disinfection of travellers' clothes and baggage by gaseous sulphuric acid have been published.

RUSSIA.

A ball was given at St. Petersburg on Sunday evening by several of the nobility to the officers who were engaged in the late war. The Emperor and the members of the Imperial family and many distinguished diplomatists were present.

General Tcherniaeff, who has been reinstated in the army, is reported to be on his way to Bulgaria to assume his command. Imperial sanction has been given to the carrying out of a number of stringent measures resolved upon by the Committee of Ministers to prevent the spread of the plague. The village of Wetlianka is to be burnt down, the same measure to extend to other villages or single buildings where necessary, the inhabitants to be removed to some other portion of the quarantine district, and to be compensated for the property, both movable and immovable, destroyed.

An official contradiction has been published in St. Petersburg of the report that the plague had appeared in a village near Moscow. The disease is stated to have been typhus fever.

The Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg (according to a Reuter's telegram) has awarded the Constantine Medal to Professor Nordenskiöld.

The trial of the students of the Kharkoff Veterinary Institute, arrested in connection with the recent riots, is concluded. Four of the accused have been expelled from the institute, twenty-six have been excluded for one year, eight enter into other institutions, and eighteen have been reprimanded by the council.

DENMARK.

The newly elected Folkething assembled yesterday week.

ROUMANIA.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the bill for the reorganisation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which provides for the representation of Roumania by Ministers at the Courts of the Great Powers, and at Athens, Berne, and Brussels. The bill provides also for the establishment of a large number of Consulates.

AMERICA.

The Senate has confirmed Mr. Hayes's nomination of the chief officers in the New York Custom House, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Conkling and his party.

A resolution in favour of abrogating the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington at the earliest possible period has been unanimously agreed to by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives.

Mr. Ingalls (Republican) has been elected Senator for the State of Kansas, and Mr. Jonas (Democrat) for the State of Louisiana.

A New York telegram announces the death of Mr. R. H. Dana, senior, at the age of ninety-one. He was the son of Mr. Francis Dana, United States Minister in Russia and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. In 1814 Mr. Dana became connected with the *North American Review*, then recently established, and in 1818 he became joint editor of the review with Professor Canning. He was the father of Mr. R. H. Dana, the author of "Two Years before the Mast," and several well-known legal works.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs two or three items of general news:—

The failure of the usual winter rains is causing some anxiety throughout Northern India.

Last Saturday the Viceroy held a Chapter of the Star of India, originally fixed for New-Year's Day, but postponed owing to the death of Princess Alice. Sir John Strachey was installed as Grand Commander, and Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Stuart Bayley as Knights Commanders.

The recent failures in Bombay continue to cause much excitement in that city.

News comes from Rangoon of a fatal accident to Colonel Percy Wyndham, who was well known in Calcutta and Rangoon. He had announced an ascent in a balloon of his own construction, and after attaining a height of about 500 ft. the balloon burst, and Colonel Wyndham fell into the Royal lake, whence he was extricated dead. Colonel Wyndham served

under General Garibaldi and in the Northern army during the American war. He proceeded to Calcutta some years ago, where he established a comic paper, then he became manager of the opera, next he entered the service of the King of Burmah as commander-in-chief, but, soon quarrelling with that potentate, he went to Rangoon.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Ballance, the Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, has turned the first turf of the railway from Elbow to Gore, Southland. He has been (a telegram says) all over the country through which the railway runs, and has expressed his opinion that the land is admirably suited for settlement.

A telegram from Invercargill, New Zealand, dated Jan. 29, states that the Mayor of that town has been requested to convey the congratulations of the people of Southland to Sir Julius Vogel on the occasion of the completion and opening of the Trunk Railway from Christchurch to Invercargill.

The Prince of Monaco has dispatched to the Jardin des Plantes Museum, in Paris, a flamingo shot by him on the Mediterranean coast.

The South American mail brings news that the former President of Paraguay, Rivarola, who had recently been amnestied, was murdered on the night of Dec. 31 by five unknown assassins.

The Star of India, 1040 tons, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 31st ult. for Port Adelaide, with 365 emigrants, under the charge of Dr. Joseph H. Mitcheson, surgeon, among whom were seventy-two female domestic servants, under the care of Miss Davidson, matron.

The latest date of our South African news, which comes part of the distance by telegraph, is the 14th ult. We learn that, no reply having been received from Cetewayo to the ultimatum of Sir Bartle Frere, the British forces, on the 12th, crossed Tugela in four columns, numbering 13,000 men; the Light Volunteers leading, followed by the regular troops, while others were landed on the coast from H.M.S. Active and H.M.S. Tenedos. Sir Bartle Frere was at Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, where he was to be joined by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and then to proceed to the Transvaal. Major or Colonel Lanyon has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, in place of Sir T. Shepstone, who is coming to England.

Another International Exhibition will be held in Paris during the coming summer. It is to be called "The Paris International Exhibition of the Application of Science to Industry," and the intention is to collect together all the recent applications of science to industry, and so to dispose them that visitors can form a clearer idea of their value than was to be obtained in the maze of the Great Exhibition. Among the groups of articles which will be admitted will be—Chemistry applied to ceramic ware, mathematics applied to meteorological and astronomical instruments, electricity as applied to lighting and heating purposes, sanitary science, &c. The exhibition will be held in the Palais de l'Industrie, which has been placed at the disposal of the direction by the Government, and will be opened on Thursday, July 24, closing on Sunday, Nov. 23. Applications for space must be sent in immediately, and the articles arranged by July 22. Messrs. Meinhard and Edwards, 20, Coleman-street, E.C., are the directors.

The Colonial Government at Sydney have telegraphed to the Agent-General urging the importance of the London committee securing for the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879, effective art and educational collections and sanitary appliances. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Joubert, 5, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street. An extension of the space intended for European exhibitors has been accorded. The Commission appointed by the New South Wales Government to take charge of the arrangements in this country includes the Earl of Belmore (president), Sir Daniel Cooper (vice-president), Sir Francis Durville, Sir H. Walton Parker, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., William Foster, Agent-General for New South Wales, &c. Mr. Jules Joubert, of Sydney, has been appointed secretary, and Mr. Fladgate assistant-secretary.—The Colonial Office is endeavouring to make arrangements for the conveyance of works of art to the forthcoming exhibition at Sydney, and the *Standard* says it is hoped that a man-of-war may be placed at the disposal of the colonial authorities.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CANDIDATURE FOR MIDLOTHIAN.

Mr. Gladstone has finally declined the invitation of the Manchester Liberal Association to become a candidate for the representation of that city. He has written a letter to the Liberals of Midlothian, in which he accepts their invitation to become a candidate for that county. The right hon. gentleman says:—

"Under anything like ordinary circumstances my choice would have been, after having served already in eleven Parliaments, either retirement or at any rate the least conspicuous and most tranquil seat which it might be within my option to obtain; but the circumstances of the present juncture are far from being ordinary. At no period of my public life have the issues awaiting the judgment of the nation been of such profound importance. The management of finance, the scale of expenditure, the constantly growing arrears of legislation, serious as they are, only lead up to still greater questions. I hold before you, as I have held in the House of Commons, that the faith and honour of the country have been gravely compromised in the foreign policy of the Ministry; that by the disturbances of confidence, and lately of peace, which they have brought about have prolonged and aggravated the public distress; that they have augmented the power and influence of the Russian Empire while estranging the feeling of its population; that they have embarked the Crown and people in an unjust war full of mischief, if not of positive danger, to India; and that by their use of the treaty-making and war-making powers of the Crown they have abridged the just rights of Parliament, and have presented prerogative to the nation under an unconstitutional aspect which tends to make it insecure. Thus the particular subjects before us, which separately are grave enough, all resolve themselves into one comprehensive question—the question whether this is or is not the way in which the country wishes to be governed. I hope that when the time arrives the constituencies will decide this issue, in whatever sense presented, at any rate in a manner perfectly plain and definitive. I think that in the invitation before me the Liberals of Midlothian have sought to do what they could towards thus presenting the question intelligibly as a public and not a personal question. It is with a similar view that I loyally and gratefully accept the offer, and will co-operate in giving it effect."

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

MUSIC.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The two important novelties of the opening week of the season—the production of English versions of Wagner's "Rienzi" and M. Guiraud's "Piccolino"—have already been fully noticed. The first-named opera was repeated on Thursday week and on Monday, and was announced again for last Thursday evening and for this (Saturday) afternoon, "Piccolino" having been repeated on Saturday, and promised for yesterday (Friday), evening.

Yesterday (Friday) week Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was performed, with a very efficient cast, including Miss Georgina Burns as Arline, Miss Josephine Yorke as Queen of the Gipsies, Mr. Maas as Thaddeus, Mr. F. H. Celli as Count Arnheim, Mr. C. Lyall as Florestein, and Mr. Snazelle as Devilshoof. Three pieces were encored—Arlene's song, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls;" that for Count Arnheim, "The heart bow'd down;" and Thaddeus's ballad, "When other lips and other hearts." Miss Burns has advanced her position by the merits of her performance on this occasion. Signor Randegger conducted with his well-known ability.

Of the production of an English version of Bizet's "Carmen" (the text by Mr. Henry Hersee) we must speak next week.

The closing Saturday Evening Concert of the series took place at St. James's Hall last week, when the programme included a selection from Gounod's opera, "La Reine de Saba," which closed the first part, the second portion of the concert having consisted of popular Irish songs and ballads. The pieces from the opera named were those given at the concert of three weeks back, the solo singers therein having again been Madame Edith Wynne, Mrs. Osgood, and Mr. Barton McGuckin. These extracts were preceded by a miscellaneous selection, comprising vocal pieces contributed by Mesdames Patey and Osborne Williams, Miss Clara Merivale, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Hollins, and the choir; brilliant pianoforte solos by Madame Frickenhaus, and some clever cornet-playing by Mr. H. Reynolds. In the Irish selection the vocalists were the same, with the addition of Signor Brocolini.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and Mozart's "Requiem" were given by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Crystal Palace concerts are to be resumed, with the twelfth performance of the series. The programme includes Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), Mendelssohn's Hymn (op. 96), Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, and the masque "The Triumph of Spring," from Mr. F. Corder's opera "Morte d'Arthur."

The Philharmonic Society opened its sixty-seventh season on Thursday evening with a programme of sterling interest. The selection included Beethoven's symphony in B flat, Bach's "Suite" for orchestra (in D), overtures by Mendelssohn and Cherubini; and Hummel's pianoforte concerto in A flat, performed by Madame Arabella Goddard. Of the performances we must speak next week.

On the same evening Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

Middle Janotha was again the solo pianist, and Madame Norman-Néruda the leading violinist, at this week's Monday Popular Concert. On Monday next Herr Joachim is to appear for the first time this season.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival will begin—for the ninth year—on Tuesday next. A fine orchestra, of about fifty of our best instrumentalists, is engaged, headed by Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violinist; the chorus consisting of the members of Mr. Kuhe's festival choir. There are to be nine concerts, in the course of which various classical works will be performed, including Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" (conducted by the composer), Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Haydn's "Creation," besides the following new works composed expressly for this festival—Mr. Henry Gadsby's cantata, "The Lord of the Isles;" Mr. T. Wingham's concert overture; Mr. Walter Macfarren's overture, "Hero and Leander;" Mr. Lindsay Sloper's "Airs de Danse;" and a pianoforte concerto by Mr. W. Shakespeare. The solo vocalists engaged are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Osgood, Antoinette Sterling, Cummings, and Patey; Misses Emma Thursby, Anna Williams, Mary Davies, Robertson, Julia Elton, H. Arnim, E. Moore, C. Elliott, and E. Dones; MM. Sims Reeves, E. Lloyd, B. McGuckin, Shakespeare, Hollins, S. Tower, Santley, Henschel, L. Thomas, T. Beale, Ludwig, and D'Egville. Miss and Mr. Kuhe will be the solo pianists, and this gentleman and Mr. Manns will act as conductors.

The opening performance of the twenty-eighth season of the New Philharmonic Concerts will take place on Monday afternoon, April 26, the remaining concerts of the series being fixed for the afternoons of May 10 and 24, June 7 and 21.

Mr. Oscar Beringer's second annual Pianoforte Recital will take place at St. James's Hall next Wednesday afternoon.

THEATRES.

Mr. H. J. Byron exhibited on Saturday, at the Gaiety, his extraordinary gift as a farce writer by producing a farce in three acts, all exhibiting "much ado about nothing," but overflowing with wit and humour. It is entitled simply "Uncle." The vivacity of the dialogue, rather than the importance of the matter, claims the chief consideration. It would be folly to attempt an analysis of the plot, but the merits of the acting demand some degree of attention. The impecunious Paul Beaumont, the Sydenham hero; Peter Fletcher, his friend; his jealous wife; old Bootle, the returned India uncle; Emily Montrose, to whom Fletcher is affianced; and the servant girl, about to quit a doubtful service, all require characterisation by the performers. The list of names we have given will sufficiently indicate the plot, or rather no-plot, to the initiated, minus the jokes. These have to be altogether imagined. They are as plentiful as blackberries, but far more "comely" though not "black." The meanest, in fact, is very fair, and the best rare as a ripe white currant, "when only one is shining on the stem." Mr. E. Royce, as the uncle, played the part in a manner wonderfully expressive; and Mr. Edward Terry, as the nephew, provoked the mirth of the audience in a thousand ways. Miss Emily Muir, as Mrs. Beaumont, sang as well as acted very gracefully. Miss Eveleen Rayne, as Emily Montrose, was pretty and pleasing, and the servant was efficiently acted by Miss Amalia. The reception given to this extraordinary long farce was perfectly satisfactory; and Mr. Byron may be congratulated on having scored another success.

The Opéra Comique reopened on Saturday, when it presented a much improved interior. Mr. E. W. Bradwell was engaged for the redecoration, and has accomplished his task with undeniable taste. The programme, however, presents little that is new. The performance opened with the sketch, by Mr. George Grossmith, jun., called "Cups and Saucers;" next followed Mr. W. S. Gilbert's nautical comic opera of

"H.M.S. Pinafore; or, The Lass that Loved a Sailor," with music composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The original cast was secured for the present representation. Mr. George Grossmith, jun., as the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Rutland Barrington as Captain Corcoran, Mr. Power as Ralph Rackstraw, Mr. R. Temple as Dick Deadeye, Mr. Clifton as Bill Bobstay, Miss Emma Howson as Josephine, Miss Jessie Bond as Hebe, and Miss Everard as Little Buttercup, are sureties that the characters named are adequately impersonated. Mr. Alfred Cellier's remarkably pretty opera, called "After All," somewhat punningly closed the entertainment.

At the Strand Mr. Sydney Grundy has adapted from the French a drama which he has called "A Snow-Ball." When the title is explained the significance and plot of the entire play is unfolded. The snow-ball is a simple fact which grows by repetition into immense proportions and importance. The conception is, of course, capable of an interesting development. We scarcely think that Mr. Grundy has done full justice to the theme. Nevertheless he has done somewhat, and what he has done is not without considerable merit. It is built, perhaps necessarily, upon a slight and narrow basis, and ascends to a dangerous height. An anonymous note dropped into a work-basket, and falling into the hands of another than the party it was intended for, and being supposed by the former to be designed for a pretty servant, instead of for her mistress, is made the occasion for a world of perplexity, misunderstanding, and trouble. The writer is accordingly suspected of an intrigue of which he is innocent; and his distresses are productive of much diversion, particularly to his wife, who is the prime mover of the ingenious machinery set at work. Felix Featherstone is the name of the bamboozled husband, whose troubles are made doubly piquant by the excellent acting of Mr. W. H. Vernon; and Miss Ada Swanborough gives point and direction to the counterplot which she has contrived for over-reaching her husband. Miss Lottie Venne, as the pretty Penelope, the servant, was an efficient aid in promoting the humour of the situations. The piece was followed by "The Baby," extravaganza, which has already been so successful.

The Royalty has opened under new management, who have brought an entirely new comedy company into the field. The fortunes of the venture depend on a new adaptation of M. V. Sardou's "La Papillonne," under the title of "The Gay Deceiver." This is the work of Mr. J. Mortimer, who has laid the scene at Scarborough. The characters are ably supported by Mr. Philip Day, Mr. J. Billington, and Miss Emily Fowler. It is preceded by the comedy of "The Little Treasure." The two pieces furnish a pleasant evening's entertainment.

The pantomime season at Drury-Lane Theatre was brought to a sudden close on Tuesday, through, as it is understood, the refusal of some of the prominent members of the company to accept a reduction of salaries.

Shortly after the performance last Saturday night the Glasgow Theatre Royal was destroyed by fire. The pantomime of "Puss in Boots" had previously been acted.

The seventh number of the *Theatre* has just been published. It contains portraits of Miss Pateman and Mr. Burnand. There is an article on "The Emphasis Capitals of Shakspeare," which merits attention. The general criticism is sound and sensible. An article by Lady Hardy on Hamlet is remarkably interesting. This publication has assumed the form of a monthly journal, the present being the number for February.

The Leicestershire Agricultural Society have resolved to hold two wool fairs at Leicester annually instead of one.

Charles Peace, the notorious convict, whose name has of late been so prominently before the public, was on Tuesday convicted at the Leeds Assizes of the murder of Arthur Dyson, on Nov. 29, 1876, and sentenced to death.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company was wrong in endeavouring to exact from Mr. Watson the fare from the place whence a train had started—namely, New Croydon—when he had travelled without a ticket only from Norwood Junction to Lower Norwood. The company had argued that what they sought was a fare, recoverable as a debt. Lord Justice Bramwell, in delivering judgment last Saturday, held that it was not a debt, but a fare, and the company had not shown that the defendant ought to pay more than the ordinary fare, which in this case, that has now passed through three Courts, amounted to one penny.

An important commercial action, which had occupied the Exchequer Division for seven days, was concluded yesterday week. The plaintiff, Mr. Provand, was a merchant trading in China; and the defendants, Messrs. Langton and Riley, were manufacturers of cotton goods at Manchester. The plaintiff claimed over £1500 as compensation for damage to cotton goods which had been sent to Shanghai by the defendants on the order of the plaintiff, and which on arrival were found to be largely damaged by red stains, alleged to have been caused by the use of deleterious substances in sizing. The defence was that the stains were caused by the volatilization of the tar used in the tarpaulin in which the goods were packed. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Union Bank of Cornwall at Helston has stopped payment. In the circular issued by the partners, Mrs. Cordelia Vivian, of Pencalenick, Truro, and her son, Mr. J. Edwards Vivian, of London, it is stated that if the assets can be advantageously realised, and without incurring heavy expenses, there will be a large dividend. The unsecured liabilities are estimated at £90,000. It is thought that assets amounting to £70,000 can be realised. The bank had an authorised note issue of £17,000, but only £1500 were in circulation, great uneasiness having been produced in the public mind by the recent failure of the Cornish bank. A petition was on Tuesday presented to the Truro County Court for a liquidation by arrangement with the creditors.

There were 2651 births and 1821 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 18, and the deaths by 123, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 28 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 64 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 195 deaths were referred, against 188 and 204 in the two preceding weeks. In Greater London 3185 births and 2215 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 36.7 and 25.5 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring whooping-cough caused 21 deaths, of which 5 occurred in West Ham and 4 in Bexley sub-districts. Two fatal cases of diphtheria and one of enteric fever were recorded in Croydon sub-district. A death from smallpox was registered both in Isleworth and in Edmonton sub-districts. The mean temperature of the air was 31.6 deg., being 8.6 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The sun was above the horizon during 62.5 hours of the week, but no bright sunshine was recorded.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE 4TH GOORKHAS MARCHING THROUGH THE BAZAAR, JELLALABAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

As a neat little paragraph calculated to make your blood run cold, commend me to the following, which I cull from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday last:—

A DOG-SKINNING MACHINE.—A Birmingham manufacturer sends to the *Birmingham Post* the following copy of an inquiry which he has received from a Turkish house for a "dog-skinning" machine. The inquiry, he adds, is quite bona fide:—"One of my customers is in want of a 'dog-skinning' machine. You have probably seen or known such a thing. Though this machine holding the dogs, when still alive, in a few minutes the skin is off them, and the dogs also killed thus, without giving them much torture. Please send drawings and lowest prices, &c."

I am happy to believe that the Birmingham manufacturer has been imposed upon, and that the "dog-skinning machine" is as much a myth as the celebrated piece of mechanism into one end of which a live pig was to be placed. At the expiration of five minutes piggy was to emerge at the other end in the shape of sausages, sides of bacon, saddles, and scrubbing brushes. Then there was the equally notorious "automatic thrashing machine" for the use of academics for young gentlemen, which was said to be fitted with "birch, cane, and strap barrels." This precious invention was gravely advertised in an American paper two or three years since. In reality the idea was plagiarised from a jocular paragraph, written by Angus Reach, in the *Man in the Moon*, a little comic magazine, more than thirty years ago.

Politically I detest the Turk, and wish him, with his polygamy, his Padishah, his False Prophet, his *caïmes*, his unpaid coupons, and his unpaved Stamboul, at Jehanum. Socially I know him to be a very good fellow; and all who know the Osmanli are aware that he is above all things systematically humane to dumb brutes. The dog is to him an unclean animal; but no destitute member of the canine race need fear so much as a stripe or a kick from a Mussulman. In the streets of Constantinople the dogs are licensed beggars, and are on the free list of every butcher and baker's shop. There is a mosque at Stamboul possessing an endowment for a perpetual free dinner to dogs once a week. I forget whether it is on Wednesday or on Friday that the eleemosynary banquet takes place. A "Turkish house" order a dog-skinning machine, quotha!

A gentleman representing the shopkeeping interest at the recent anti-co-operative meeting of "delegates" from the metropolitan vestries and local Boards of Works took occasion to remark that "the traders must all hang together, or they might depend upon it, they would all hang separately." At this there was much laughter. The joke was a very good one, although scarcely apposite to the occasion, seeing that respectable tradesmen are not in danger of the gallows; and again it happens that the jocular remark about "hanging separately" was made more than a hundred years ago by one of the gentlemen who subscribed the American Declaration of Independence. In that case the grim witticism was thoroughly apposite; since, if King George had got the best of the quarrel, the signers of the Declaration would probably have swung and have been drawn and quartered to boot.

What an entertaining work a "Political Jest-Book" would be, to be sure. It might be made instructive as well as amusing, since, were proper research exercised in its compilation, it would probably be found that almost every *bon mot* which has been attributed to modern statesmen had been uttered by deceased politicians ever so many years ago. "Every man has his price" may have a Persian origin; "Ditto to Mr. Burke" a Greek; "Sugar, Mr. Speaker," a Roman; "Dying on the floor of the House" a Greek; and "the honourable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jokes and to his imagination for his facts," a Chinese one. I have not (without book) quoted the last sally quite accurately, perhaps; but that does not matter, seeing that the witticism has been ascribed to half a dozen French statesmen and men of letters. Sir Robert Peel's "Register, Register, Register!" the keynote of and the most valuable aid to the wonderful "Conservative reaction" of the present day, was scarcely a joke. It was a skilful paraphrase of Danton's "De l'audace, de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace," and of Demosthenes' "Action, action, action."

I hope that the Index Society is prospering in its useful labours. I have a reason for giving expression to the hope. A day or two ago I had occasion to write an article about the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy; and I wanted to quote Lord Brougham's famous denunciation of the blundering Bankruptcy Bill of 1849. So I took down "The Works of Henry, Lord Brougham," in eleven volumes (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black, 1872). To each volume of the series an index is appended; but, to my amazement and consternation, there was, in the whole series, not a single reference to Bankruptcy or Bankrupts under the letter B. Why, the illustrious Law Reformer, to whom we owe the County Courts Act and the abolition of arrest on mesne process, must have made hundreds of speeches on bankruptcy matters! I had to stumble through hundreds of pages before I got to the quotation I wanted. To make the omission more glaring, the index to the eleventh volume is preceded by some observations on the art of index-making in a facsimile of Brougham's own handwriting. "A book and an index," says H. B., "are to be made on opposite principles. A good book cannot be too concise; a good index cannot be too prolix. Repetitions are to be avoided in the former; in the latter they should abound." I hope, after this, that the Index Society will set about exhaustively indexing the works of Henry Lord Brougham.

Mem: We have no good index to Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy"; none to Milton's Prose Works—a very mine of allusion and illustration;—and none (that I have seen, at least) to Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Mr. Spedding's "Bacon" I do not possess, so I can say nothing about its index.

I mentioned quite incidentally just now the Co-operative Store controversy. I never bought anything at a Co-operative Store in my life; and, so long as my tradespeople use me fairly (I have dealt with some of them for twenty years), I see no reason why I should take my custom elsewhere. But there are two or three things which utterly puzzle me, and two or three questions that I wish to ask in connection with this dispute. First, why do so large a proportion of the patrons of the Stores appear to be "carriage people"? The Haymarket and Victoria-street are blocked up every afternoon by handsome equipages, the owners of which are inside the stores making out their lists for groceries and what not. Was co-operation a system designed exclusively for the affluent classes? Secondly, why are there so few genuine co-operative associations in poor neighbourhoods (there are in the provinces) supported by those who would really benefit by being able to purchase pure articles at almost cost price? Thirdly, what do the shopkeepers think that they can ultimately gain by the present agitation? Suppose that Parliament were to pass a bill prohibiting actual or pensioned servants of the Crown from taking part in the management of commercial undertakings, would such a prohibition prevent the Civil Servants from handing over the

conduct of their affairs to paid employes who are not Civil Servants; and would the Stores, which have nothing whatever to do with the Crown, and which are springing up on every side, be in any way injured by the Legislative action taken with respect to Government clerks, and which, I venture to predict, will not be taken?

Mr. Herman Merivale, the accomplished author of the "White Pilgrim"—a drama full of true poetic feeling—writes to the *Times* to complain that plays are not read nowadays as books. I am afraid that even the most popular and original of our modern dramas would not read so well as they act. An exception, perhaps, might be made in the case of Mr. Gilbert. "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "The Palace of Truth" are polished literary performances as well as acting plays. When I was young West-End booksellers used to vend copies of Sheridan Knowles's and Bulwer Lytton's newest dramas, handsomely printed on large paper. They were read in their day, but as books they have not retained their popularity. Who does not witness with pleasure the performance of "The Lady of Lyons;" but who reads it? They were too "stagey" to keep their place in the library. Even in the delightful "Love Chase," when you come to the last word-combat between Wildrake and Constance, you pause and reflect that you have read something like this before in the shape of a verbal encounter between one Beatrix and a certain Benedick. Mr. Merivale instances Mr. Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn" as a play which should be read as a book. But there happens to be a novel which is better reading than clever Mr. Boucicault's play—Gerald Griffin's "Collegians," to wit, from which the "Colleen Bawn" was taken.

Mem: Grave differences of opinion have arisen in past times as to the benefit to be derived from the perusal of play-books. Swift, in his "Directions to Servants," ironically advises the "Governess or Tutor" to "make the misses read French and English novels, and all the comedies writ in King Charles II. and King William's reigns." "It softens their nature, and makes them tender-hearted," adds the sarcastic Dean. But downright Daniel Defoe, in one of his Moral Dialogues, makes an austere mamma "fetch" (that is the stage direction given by D.D.) her grown-up daughter a box on the ear, and threaten her with yet more exemplary correction because she finds her reading a play-book.

All my tickets in the Universal Exposition Lottery (I had fifty-four in all) having turned out blanks, I may candidly say that I lack words wherewith to express my indignation at such an immoral encouragement of public gambling having been sanctioned by the French Government. Public Lotteries are public scandals and nuisances, and direct incentives to fraud. There is a mass of curious information respecting Lotteries and Lottery-sharps in England in Dr. Colquhoun the magistrate's "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," published at the beginning of the present century. According to Dr. Colquhoun, there were in the metropolis hundreds of so-called insurance offices kept by swindlers, who, on payment of a certain premium, pretended to guarantee that every holder of a chance in the Government Lottery should win something. Of course, when the lottery was drawn the keepers of the insurance offices disappeared. They used to send round agents or touts, who went from house to house enticing the middle and working classes to become adventurers. From the small red leather covered books in which these touts entered their transactions, they were known as "Morocco Men." Behold a slang term wholly extinct! The insurance cheats also organised surreptitious lotteries of their own, which were called "Little Goes." Now there is a slang term which has survived, but which has now a quite harmless signification in connection with a college examination. And yet—ah, me!—one of my four-and-fifty tickets might have drawn the *rivière* in diamonds, or at least the five tons of carbonate of soda!

This is an age of literary nuts to crack. French puzzles and acrostics in the *World*, acrostics, mesostiches, and spelling enigmas in *Truth*, problems of all kinds in the *Week*, pictorial rebuses in the children's magazines; the cry is "Still they come!" and the Sphinx is everywhere. *Infelix divinator a Sphinge occisus*: but nobody will take warning from the old saw. I don't see why I should not offer the readers of the "Echoes" a "nut to crack," now and again. Here is one which I find in a very old magazine. Name an English noun of Franco-Latin derivation which is marked as a dissyllable in every dictionary, which scans as a dissyllable in a multitude of poetic quotations, but which nine people out of ten pronounce colloquially as a monosyllable. Clergymen and actors are requested not to compete. They usually—at least in sermons and in blank verse—pronounce the word correctly.

G. A. S.

The proceeds of the recent inhabitants' ball at Brighton in aid of the Hospital Jubilee Fund amounted to £110.

Mr. Algernon Rushton, at a meeting held last Saturday, was unanimously requested to continue the hunting of the North Cotswold country for a further period of three years. A guarantee fund of £1000 per annum was promised.

Mr. Cross, M.P., the Home Secretary, on Wednesday opened the Essex Industrial Schools and Home at Chelmsford. He expressed a high opinion of the advantage such schools were to the country, and every year he felt sure we should see more and more of them. At the luncheon which followed Mr. Cross went into the question of industrial and reformatory schools, pointing out one was for destitute boys, the other for criminals only. The first was doing great work throughout the country. Government had voted a large sum of money, and he urged them to wait the result, which, he felt, would show a saving of 100 per cent or more on gaols, reformatories, &c., but such schools should only provide for really destitute children.

During the month of December, last year, an experiment in electric lighting on a practical scale was carried out at Westgate-on-Sea at the instance of Mr. Edmund F. Davis, of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet. The Jablochkoff system was selected, and six lamps were fitted up in the Sea-road. They were placed 80 ft. apart, and each contained four candles, the current being produced from a six-light Gramme machine, which was driven by a portable engine of 10-horse power nominal. There were two attendants, one for the engine and the other for the machine and the lamps. The current was divided into two circuits, three lamps being placed on each. The experiments were continued for twenty-four nights, the lamps being lighted for four hours, thus giving a total of ninety-six hours. The working expenses for the twenty-four days amounted to £40 9s. 4d., and to produce the same amount of light by gas would cost £16 15s. 4d. for the ninety-six hours. This shows a balance of £23 14s. in favour of gas at the Westgate high price; but, calculated on the basis of the London price, which is 3s. 6d. on the average, the cost would only be £7 18s. 9d. for gas as against £40 9s. 4d. for the electric light.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

With a notice of the water-colour drawings at this gallery our review of the present exhibition will be brought to a close. Our readers are aware that in the exhibition of last winter in this same gallery the origin and growth of water-colour painting in England were abundantly illustrated; and the present display of works by living artists (or living within five years) is sufficiently comprehensive to fairly complete the representation of the entire history of a branch of art which has undoubtedly received a greater development in this than in any other country. And—serving to still further complete the history of that branch of art—there are now samples of Adrian Ostade and other old Dutch water-colourists, to whom, in part, our school may owe its origin; and, farther back, specimens of mediæval illumination; and, farther back still, fragments of wall-paintings from Pompeii: it only needed an example of tempera from the Middle Ages, to show that several of the earliest manifestations of art were made, as some of its latest triumphs have been won, through the medium of water colours. The Pompeian method of wall painting (not to be confounded with the true or *buon fresco* of the Italians) has, however, like the process of the mediæval illuminators, more affinity to body-colour painting, or *gouache*, than to legitimate English water colours; whilst tempera has (owing to the viscid medium of yolk of egg, and the final varnish used), perhaps, as much analogy to oil as to water painting.

Although, however, the range of these two exhibitions have been almost epical, the scope of the present one has not admitted of including all the contemporary stars—notably Frederick Walker. The influence of the deceased young chief is, notwithstanding, apparent in, among others, a drawing by Mrs. Allingham; in the delicate execution of Mr. J. Parker's "Hurley Lock" (813); in Mr. North's contributions, though they are too much like tapestry in effect, and the scattered spangle of flowers is becoming a mannerism; and in Mr. Herkomer's beautiful and pathetic little drawing entitled "Weary" (981), an old German woman seated beside her spinning-wheel and stove so sad and lonely! By-the-way, it is a pity this artist is not represented by some of his larger, masterly, and original recent work. Even Mr. Millais may have painted in unconscious rivalry of Frederick Walker his exquisite little picture of a lady in a white night-dress at a balcony called "A Dream at Dawn" (825).

But if there are some absentees from the present gathering, far too many put in an appearance for us to be able to report fully of their claims within our space. Nor will this be expected, since the great majority of the works have been exhibited within recent years and already reviewed in our columns. The chief advantage of a retrospective exhibition such as this is that it enables the amateur or student to revise here and there former estimates, on seeing a number of works by a given artist placed together in new relations—and this is all we can attempt. For our part, we find nothing new to say of the contributions of Sir John Gilbert, Carl Haag, E. Duncan, W. L. Leitch, G. Dodgson, and H. S. Hine. These won their laurels a long time ago, and renewed acquaintance with their works satisfies us that those laurels were well deserved. We would only remark of Sir John Gilbert's "War" (990)—a wild conflict of skeleton horsemen and horses, something in the manner of the German "Hunnenschlachts," and comparing favourably in our memory with a somewhat similar drawing by Decamps—that it gives us a higher impression of the painter's powers, both of conception and execution, than we ever had before. Of works with other well-known names attached we must honestly say that former favourable impressions of them do not remain quite intact. On seeing facility of hand, such as that of Mr. Frederick Tayler, long repeated, one is apt to look for something more beneath the surface. Again, when we see a number of drawings like those by Mr. George Frispp together, although the art may be almost perfect within the modest aims of each, yet finding always the same limitations, the conclusion is arrived at that the art itself is but narrow. Moreover, we observe an overwrought surface in several of these drawings which deprives the distances of the purer, more delicate, and varied gradations attainable by franker execution. Even Mr. Frederick Goodall, it strikes us, is not seen to special advantage in the contributions of varied degrees of merit that he has sent—the best being "The Rising of the Nile" (1002). This is correct and pleasing, and competent work; and that is all: it does not, as we think it should, at once arrest as a revelation of a strange land. This last phrase reminds us of Mr. S. Palmer's "Memories of Pompeii" (881), which, indeed, is a strange land, as here revealed. The artist should not trust to his memory, for, as we happen lately to have passed several weeks near the very spot he has painted from, we assert that his memories are as unlike Pompeii and Vesuvius as they could well be. Nor can representations so far removed from nature anywhere to be seen, as well as local fact, be genuine vehicles for poetry or true artistic colour. In short, in the fantastic later works of this artist we seek to have but a reflex of the later conventional exaggeration of John Linnell. Without dwelling on the productions of other contributors in much present repute, we would merely remark that it will be no new thing for some of the popular favourites of one twenty years to be almost forgotten in another twenty years. Nor is this the occasion to chronicle the mass of common-place, "o'er bad to bless, o'er gude to ban," which form the staple of every contemporary exhibition.

There are, however, several artists (besides those first named) who have risen comparatively recently into notice, the favourable impression of whose works this collection tends to confirm. Of such are Mr. T. Collier, Mr. W. M. Hale; Mr. J. Wolf, as an animal-painter; Mr. E. C. Gregory, as a designer and colourist capable of great things, without any necessity for striving to astonish the spectator, as he seems inclined to do; Mr. H. Maccallum, whose Scotch loch scenes have unmis-takeable power and truth to nature; and Mr. C. Green, unsurpassed as a painter of character: see his inimitable and well-remembered "A Deputation" (1060); the pity is that his execution, though it so well serves his purpose, is in itself slightly finical and mechanical. Mr. Orrock, though his large drawing here is not faultless, is working profitably in a good school without servility, but with due reference to nature. Nor must we omit Mr. A. Severn: his view of "Florence" (895), it is true, is somewhat "amateurish," but he has a feeling for poetical effects in nature which we often fail to find in the works of professional painters—witness his "Waves by Moonlight" (873). Mr. Albert Goodwin's drawings are provocative in that they compel us to hesitate what decision to arrive at respecting them. "The Fugitive's Rest" (890), with the great inquisitive herd of deer trooping up the acclivity, is a pretty motive for a landscape idyll tenderly and sweetly treated. But in "Abingdon Churchyard—Old Men Going to Prayers" (891), which aims at deeper sentiment, the tenderness becomes rapid, the sweetness insipid. And there is much forced unreal colour in the view of "Verona" (889). Several examples of the lately-deceased Scotch artist Mr. S. Bough, who is little known south of the Tweed, show that he was a painter of much vigour, but his execution is rather hard, and

his landscapes lack gradation. It would be unjust as well as discourteous to Sir Coutts Lindsay, who has so nobly benefited the cause of Art in England by the establishment of this gallery, if we omitted to say of his drawing of "Mount Athos" (806), modestly placed above the line, that it has qualities of breadth which are the last to be looked for in the work of an amateur. Some drawings, too, of child's heads by Lady Lindsay of Balcarres, remind one of the early Florentines' sincerity; while some flower-pieces possess rich artistic colour.

This exhibition, however, has a special value to which we have not yet alluded; it brings under review or revision examples of artists who are no longer or but irregularly met with in the ordinary exhibitions—as, for instance, Mr. Burton and Mr. Poynter—or respecting whose merits there is more or less conflict of opinion, as in the case of Messrs. Linton, Alfred Hunt, and Boyce. The drawings by Mr. Burton were all exhibited before he seceded from the Old Society and was appointed Director of the National Gallery. Of these "The Widow of Weohelm" (910), the earliest of the number, "The Meeting on the Turret Stair" (908) and—though smallest, the best, we think—a little convalescent girl, with rich auburn hair, lying on a green pillow wistfully eyeing a purple flower, all strike us anew as possessing something of the unconventional directness, vividness, and natural nobility of earlier art. And yet we feel constrained to inquire, may not much of this vividness of impression be due to the mere employment of positive colour in unmitigated brightness (see the harsh blue robe in the second-named drawing), and which it is difficult to reconcile with a true artistic sense of colour. It seems, on coming to the series of diminutive and rather rigidly elaborated drawings here bearing the name of Mr. Poynter, scarcely credible that they can be by the painter of the large oil-picture of "Atalanta," with its magisterial sweep of hand, its energy of action, and freedom of composition. Frankly, we consider the artist's method in water colours quite inappropriate to the material. Tone he undoubtedly obtains, but at much sacrifice of colour, and the purity, freshness, and crispness which constitute the legitimate charms of the medium. Even his skill as a figure-draughtsman partially forsakes him—see the excessive length of the lower limbs of Venus (allowing for the foreshortening), and her nymphs in the drawing of "Æsculapius" (794). It is always interesting to see a figure-painter turn to landscape, and in the samples exhibited by Mr. Poynter there is, as usual in such cases, a refreshing sense of unconventional truthfulness. In the choice of the point of view and the treatment of detail, however, we are too much reminded of the photographer and topographer. But for tone—and tone comprehending fine low mellow harmonies of colour—and for soft sweetness of texture of the velvety sort—there is none to compare with Mr. J. D. Linton. It is hardly fair to complain here that this is not the method of our early masters of water colour, for the technique seems a part of the artist's individuality, and nearly perfect in its way. In the really imposing array of Mr. Linton's drawings we recognise, not exactly nature at first hand, but a student forming his style, by close conscientious attention, on certain scholastic types, probably of the Dutch masters, such as Terburg, and the result is extraordinary. There are heads and figures in these drawings which for character and finish are faultless. Unfortunately, when the subject comprises more than one figure there is almost invariably a radical defect—the figures do not live and move in reciprocal relation, they are individually posed to be painted like studio mannikins, some gesture, attitude, or expression is wanting to give meaning and complete the intention—in short, the dramatic conception is not there. Of all the exhibitors, however, perhaps there is none whose merits are more contested than are those of Mr. Alfred Hunt; and, as though to challenge public opinion and the decisions of the Academicians who have so often rejected the artist's works (in oil) or placed them badly, there are no less than seventeen of his drawings clustered in full view. Now, wherever partisanship exists there is exaggeration; and in these drawings there is a minute pretty complexity of colour, which, being obvious and unusual, is apt to be lauded as marvellous (without, perhaps, comprehending in the least what may be its meaning or merit) by amateurs and young Daniels fresh from Oxford and Cambridge who set up as critics. On the other hand, professional painters are equally apt to see in the same characteristic mere waste of inefficient labour, and some possibly are quite incapable of sympathising with the artist's unquestionably poetic sentiment. Let us, for our part, approach these drawings unbiassed, if possible; and let us at once say that, viewing them en masse, they strike us as too generally unlike the aspect of nature in their prevailing hot tones, vaporous gradations, and forced play of variegated hues. Yet, looking more in detail, we find passages of equal beauty and truth, phases of exceptional effect only to be caught by a refined and sympathetic observer; occasionally whole drawings such as the small view of "Thun—Evening" (960), which are simply lovely; and everywhere reminiscences of Turner. But precisely in respect to this last feature they are least acceptable. Mr. Hunt's method is not of spontaneous growth; nor does he understand Turner's technical modes of expression. The stippling which Turner added to unify or diversify a flat tint, his follower regards as the end, not means. Hence stippling everywhere, and consequently much false colouring and much artificiality. The very antipodes of this artist, comes Mr. Boyce—a realist, a literalist the most uncompromising. Painters of this school profess to paint what they see. But we submit that they are often mistaken—that they do not paint the more impalpable things they should see, but paint the things they should not see. Let it be admitted that the drawing of houses "Where stood Bridewell Hospital and Prison" (913) is as exact as a photograph (from which perhaps it was painted); but see how the method fails in dealing with a pollard willow in No. 903, the foliage of which is as flat as a uniform pattern on a wall; whereas had the artist reasoned and felt as well as looked he would have known that this could not possibly happen in nature, unless the tree were trained like a fruit-tree or whittled into a section.

As the importance of the résumé of contemporary art at this gallery consists chiefly in respect to the extended comparison it admits between itself and that of the earlier masters of water colour assembled last winter, we cannot close this slight general survey without recording our conviction that a large proportion of the water-colour painters of to-day are losing sight of the simple, broad principles of the earlier men, which alone lead to high excellence, and are frittering away their energies in a thousand petty novelties of aim; and, moreover, that water-colour painting, as now so extensively practised and encouraged, is prejudicial to the development of those qualities which chiefly have distinguished all the historic schools—including our own till the death of Turner.

EXHIBITION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The project of forming an exhibition of works of art in the long circular gallery beneath the dome of this hall has not

hitherto met with much favour. As London advances westward, however, and with a capacious lift in the building, some of the more obvious objections disappear; and it must be admitted that the lighting, warming, and ventilation of the gallery are all that can be desired. The present collection, which has been tastefully arranged by Mr. Redgrave, Mr. S. Hart, and Mr. A. Macallum, is a marked improvement upon its predecessors. It comprises about 450 oil paintings and a large number of water-colour drawings, engravings, etchings, autotypes, miniatures, paintings on porcelain, and sculpture. Many of the pictures have already been exhibited and reviewed in our columns, and are now lent by the owners—among whom is the Queen. A considerable proportion of the works, however, are exhibited on sale by comparatively little known but in some cases promising artists. Among the more noteworthy contributions are pictures by Sir Frederick Leighton, Messrs. R. Ansdell, L. Alma-Tadema, E. W. Cooke, H. W. B. Davis, P. H. Calderon, J. E. Hodgson, J. Brett, A. Macallum, E. Frere, Ralli, F. Dillon, R. Lehmann, E. Armitage, J. Clark, J. C. Danby, C. Baule, K. Halswelle, W. Gay, J. W. Wilson, R. Gavin, and W. Crane; portraits by L. Dickenson, and a remarkably good half-length of Sir William Boxall, by Mrs. Merritt; and sculptures by J. Bell, J. E. Boehm, Count Gleichen, G. A. Lawson, and M. Wood.

THE NEW CONTINENTAL GALLERY.

An exhibition of works by foreign artists was opened on Monday last at the rooms, 168, New Bond-street, formerly known as the German Gallery, but now re-christened as above. The entrepreneur is Mr. Everard, the well-known dealer, and he is assisted by Mr. Deschamps, who in recent years organised several interesting exhibitions of French art at the same gallery. The present collection consists chiefly of pictures of "cabinet" dimensions, and is very variously and widely representative of Continental art; so much so that it is impossible, with the pressure on our space, to attempt a review in detail. However, connoisseurs will be able to form some idea of the richness of the gathering when we say that the following artists are represented, if not always quite adequately, seldom altogether unworthily—L. Munthe, J. L. Gérôme, L. Rossi, Bakkerkorff, Ziem, an exceptionally choice example, A. Pasini, L. Gallait, "Dailiah," a fine conception of the traitress; A. Stevens, F. Willems, De Nittis, F. Roybet, J. J. Tissot, T. Weber, R. Sorbi, Marchetti, J. van Beers, J. Portaels, A. Toulmouche, V. Palmarioli, A. Capobianchi, J. F. Millet, T. Rousseau, Daubigny, C. Detti, E. Lambinet, Corot, Jules Breton, G. Boldini, M. Munkacsy, P. J. Clays, G. Koller, Rosa Bonheur, J. Van Luppen, A. Wahlberg, O. de Penne, Domingo, A. Serrure, De Haas, L. Knaus, G. de Yonghe, H. Bource, H. Merle, Diaz, Jules Dupré, C. Verlat, Troyon, Berne-Bellecour, L. Bazzani, and others scarcely less celebrated. The water-colour drawings include a collection of twenty-three studies by the late J. B. Madou, the veteran Belgian humorous painter, whose remaining works fetched such large prices at Brussels a short time back.

ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT.

A meeting, chiefly of artists, was held on Saturday last at the Grosvenor Gallery, under the presidency of Sir Coutts Lindsay, for the purpose of taking the opinion of artists on the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on the laws of copyright, before effect may be given to the same by Parliament. According to the present law (which is full of anomalies) the copyright in a work of art belongs neither to the artist nor the purchaser, unless some contract be made respecting it. The Royal Commission would vest the copyright in the purchaser unless the artist should contract otherwise. On this point the meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the right of reproduction should remain with the painter unless he specifically parted with it. It seems to us of elementary simplicity and clearness that if the copyright or idea as distinct from its embodiment is, or may be made to be, an appreciable value in any or all cases, and therefore something distinct from the individual work sold, it morally belongs to the painter unless he specifically parts with it, and consequently, should so be recognised by the law. The onus of stipulating for the retention of his own property should not be thrown on the painter. Artists know very well that probably most purchasers would desire to monopolise the copyright of their purchases, although never intending to use it, and therefore not of the slightest value to them. Yet, as pointed out by Sir Coutts Lindsay, in cases of piracy the purchaser would probably rarely take the trouble of defending his property that the artist would were it his. It is no argument to say that the purchaser's advantage and convenience should be consulted because at present he often supposes that his purchase covers and includes the copyright. If the law were made more definite he would have no justification for being ignorant of it. Then, again, if the copyright went with the picture artists might sell the work in good faith, without dreaming of the chance of reproduction, and find it, after having passed perhaps into other hands, reproduced in a manner highly objectionable and injurious to their reputation. Naturally art-publishers, trading in artists' ideas, take a different view of this question: they would have legislation throw no impediment in the way of their acquiring artistic copyright or conceptions easily and securely, or freely turning them to profit; and Mr. Arthur Lucas, as spokesman of the Art-Publishers' Society, has, it appears to us, stated the case of the artists not very fairly in a letter to a contemporary. The parallel he draws between painting, poetry, and music does not exist, for the simple reason that copyright, and publication of many repliche, is of the essence of the latter, but is only an incident of the first. At the same time we would distinguish between the artist's right to an interest in the reproductions of his ideas by others through the medium of engraving, photography, or other means, and his right to copy his own work. We would make it illegal for an artist to sell a replica or exact copy, though on a different scale, without the consent of the first purchaser, and without inscribing the fact on the face of the copy itself; and the same should apply in the case even of preparatory sketches, whether "finished" or not. This is the only honest course towards the purchaser and safeguard for him; and it would prevent the scandal which attaches to the practice of some painters who sell their "first" and "finished sketch," the "original picture," "engraver's copy," and sometimes two or three repliche of various sizes—in a more or less covert manner. As regards the recommendation in question (as it stands), it is to the artist's own interest that the purchaser should be satisfied, and should enjoy the "pride of possession" as fully as possible; and if the recommendation be adopted, the artist would, as before, be able to protect his copyright by making a contract at the time of sale: so no great harm will be done. Another recommendation, however—viz., that, in the event of an artist wishing to retain his copyright, he should not only have the right to register his design or a specification of his work, which might well be an advantage to him for his protection, but that such registration should be compulsory, which may be onerous and vexatious in many cases—is generally disapproved of, and will, we trust, be reconsidered. To tax artistic ideas in any shape or form would be a great abuse of legislation.

The Royal Academy will, we believe, memorialise the Government on this subject.

The Imperial Academy of Vienna have elected Mr. Hubert Herkomer, the English artist, an hon. member of their body, "to express their high admiration of his works."

The people of Ulm are holding an exhibition of the production of the wood-engraver's art and of everything connected with the ornamentation of printed books.

At a recent meeting of the Society for the Fine Arts, Mr. Cave Thomas gave an interesting lecture on an Introduction to the Study of the Fine Arts.

A fine full-length portrait of the late Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been presented by his sister, Mrs. Newton, to his old school, Heversham, Westmorland. It is to be placed in the large school-room.

The National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington has been closed to the public on account of extensive alterations, by which better light will be secured and the pictures arranged in more sufficient space.

Rochester Corporation has given a commission to an eminent artist to execute a lifesize portrait of the late Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin, M.P., who represented the city for upwards of twenty years.

A pair of handsome lifesize portraits in oil of King George III. and Queen Charlotte have been presented to the Corporation of Newbury by Mrs. Golding, widow of the Rev. C. Golding, for many years Vicar of Brimpton.

The Maharajah of Johore has commissioned four portraits (full-lengths) to be painted of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, for the purpose of adorning the walls of the palace at Johore. The likeness of her Majesty is already on the walls. Mr. Tavernor Knott, of Edinburgh, is the artist who painted it, and who has been selected to paint the others.

The report of the Castle Museum Committee of the Nottingham Town Council, which was presented and adopted at the quarterly meeting of the council on Monday, stated that the total cost of the restoration and adaptation of the castle as an art-museum had been £28,310. The cost of the opening ceremony amounted to £5316. The number of persons who had been admitted to the museum up to Oct. 31 last was 131,899, and the total receipts to that date amounted to £3474.

The private view of the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy at Edinburgh took place on Thursday week. Besides a good representation of the works of local artists, the exhibition embraces some well-known pictures which were in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy, London, or at the Paris International Exhibition. Out of 1900 works of art submitted to the Academy there have been accepted 1078, as compared with 1082 last year and 1016 in 1877.

Mr. Lowe, in distributing the prizes at the Croydon School of Art recently, said he was of opinion that elementary instruction in art was as necessary and desirable in a system of education as a knowledge of reading and writing. In giving some general advice to the students, Mr. Lowe recommended the study of French and German in preference to that of the dead languages, and advised his audience not to read metaphysics, which was an absolute waste of time. He said that they had far better read one of Dickens's novels than any amount of metaphysics.

An influential meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held at the Masonic Hall, Lincoln, last Saturday to take into consideration a proposal to form an art-museum at Lincoln, on the plan of the one recently organised at Nottingham. The Mayor of Lincoln occupied the chair, and was supported by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, and several leading county gentlemen. The proposal originated with Bishop Wordsworth, who now announced his intention of giving £1000. He suggested that there might be added to the museum a free library, a reading-room, a lecture-room, and a school of art. The Mayor said that if it was clearly understood there were to be certain additions of that kind he would give £500. A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that a school of art, free library, and museum were urgently needed in Lincoln, and a committee, including the Lord Lieutenant of the county and other influential gentlemen, was formed to take preliminary steps for the purchase of the old county hospital and grounds.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, solicitor, has been unanimously elected Clerk of the Peace of Dover.

The share of the Burnley Union for the costs of the riot during the cotton-trade strike last May is over £3000—equal to an assessment of 2d. in the pound.

Winchester, the oldest chartered corporation in the kingdom, having nearly reached its 600th anniversary, is about to provide its chief magistrate with a gold chain and jewel badge, at a cost of 300 guineas.

At a captains' meeting, held at the Oxford University barge last Saturday, the challenge from Cambridge was read and formally accepted. The race was fixed for April 5. Crews are practising daily at Oxford and Cambridge.

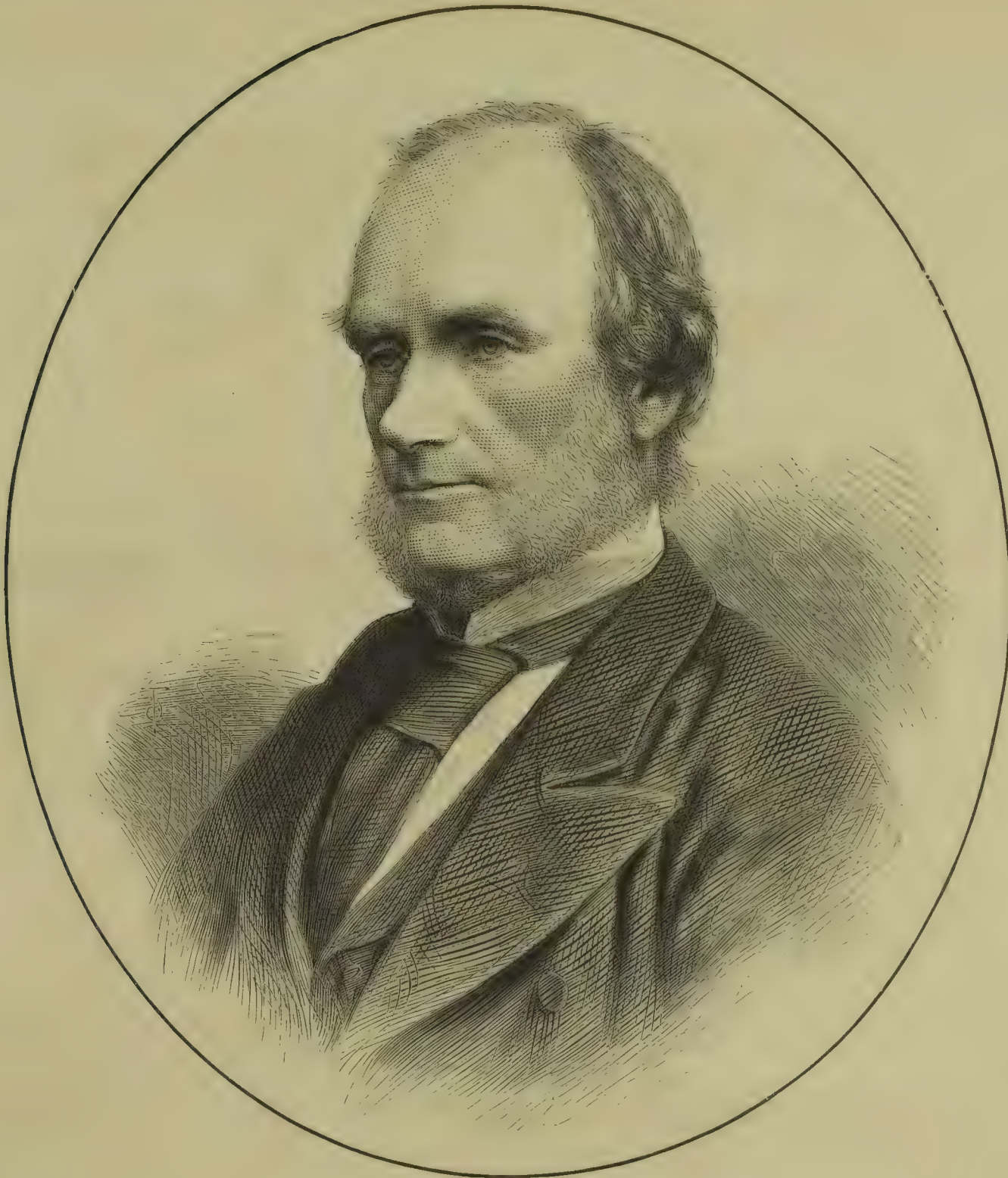
"The Country" Pocket-Book and Diary for the current year—neat and conveniently arranged, and presenting an ever ready means of registering results or of ascertaining facts connected with rural pursuits—has been published at the office of the Country, 170, Strand.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A History of Our Own Times. By Justin McCarthy. Two vols. (Chatto and Windus.)
Journal of Major-General Augustus Abbott (Royal Bengal Artillery), 1838–1842. By C. R. Low, R.N. (Bentley.)
Bismarck in the Franco-Prussian War (Authorised Translation from the German of Dr. Moritz Busch. Two vols. (Macmillan and Co.)
Written on Their Foreheads (a tale of Indian domestic life). By R. H. Elliott. Two vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Notes by a Naturalist in H.M.S. Challenger. By H. N. Moseley. (Macmillan.)
Essays on Art. By J. Comyns Carr. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
History of Russia. By Alfred Rambaud. Translated by Mrs. L. B. Lang. Two vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Memorials of the Savoy Palace and Chapel. By the Rev. W. Loftie. (Macmillan.)
Library of Contemporary Science: Philosophy, Historical and Critical. By André Lefèvre. Translated by A. H. Keane. (Chapman and Hall.)
Imperial India: An Artist's Journals, with Sketches, at the Courts of the Native Princes and Chiefs. By Val Prinsep. (Chapman and Hall.)
Gleanings from French and German Poets. By Edward Chawner. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)
The Land of Midian Revisited. By Captain R. F. Burton. 2 vols. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
The Odyssey of Homer, done into English Prose by S. H. Butcher, M.A., and A. Lang, M.A. (Macmillan.)
The World She Awoke In. By Lizzie Aldridge. 3 vols. (Smith and Elder.)
Cordelia. A Novel. By Mrs. Notley. 3 vols. (Bentley.)
The Frolic of the Daughter: A Story of Female Prison Life. By Mark Hope. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
On the Woods. By Edward Gilliat. 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)
Hilda Waldemere. By Sydney Morgan. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Through my Spectacles. By "Provia." 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)



THE DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER: APPLYING FOR RELIEF IN WINDMILL-STREET.

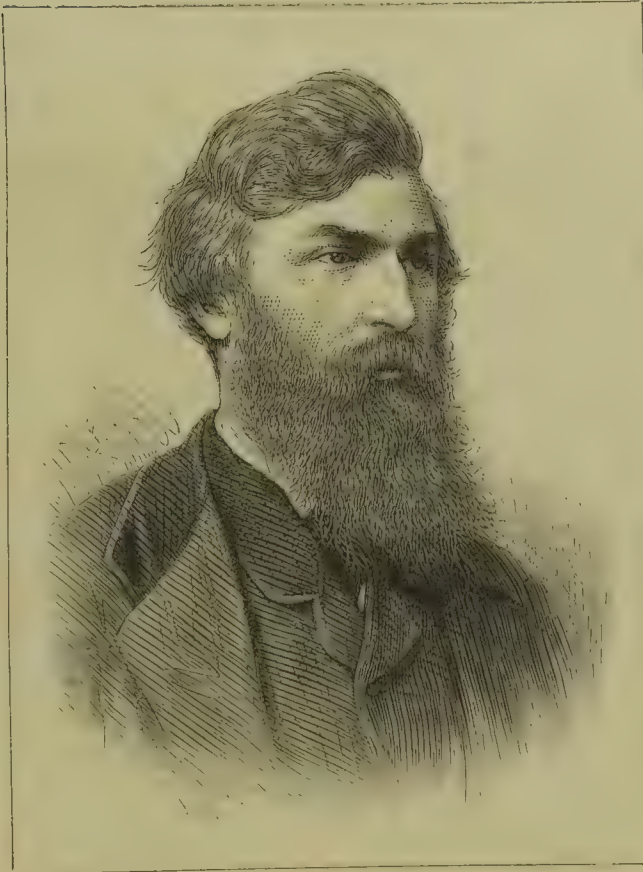


MR. E. A. BOND, PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

MR. EDWARD A. BOND.

We give this week a Portrait of Mr. Edward Augustus Bond, the recently appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Mr. Bond was born in 1815, and is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Bond, Rector of Hanwell. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School. In 1833 he entered the service of the Record Commission, and for the next four years was principally employed at the Tower Record Office, under the late Sir T. Duffus Hardy. In 1837 he was commissioned to assist the Rev. Joseph Hunter in calendaring the records of the Augmentation Office; and in December, 1838, was appointed an assistant in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, on the recommendation of Bishop Copleston and Lord Langdale. He became Egerton Librarian in 1852, Assistant Keeper of MSS. in 1854, and, in 1866, succeeded Sir Frederic Madden as Keeper. His administration has been distinguished by great general efficiency, and the execution of several highly important undertakings. A complete classed catalogue of the MS. collections is in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be published in sections. A catalogue of all acquisitions from 1855 to 1875 inclusive has been made and printed; and an index to it is in a state of forwardness. Photography has been introduced upon an extensive scale, and a collection of facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon charters in the Museum, from 679 to the Conquest, obtained by this process, has been edited by Mr. Bond in four volumes. The acquisitions of valuable MSS. during his tenure of office have been very numerous. On Aug. 19, 1878, he was appointed Principal Librarian, under the Royal sign manual, in succession to Mr. Winter Jones, and assumed office on Oct. 13. To this important post he brings the prestige of high character and uniform success, long experience, distinguished administrative ability, and an earnest zeal for the public interest. Many changes for the better have already been quietly and judiciously effected or initiated by him, and may be expected to prove the precursors of many more.

Mr. Bond has edited the "Chronica Monasterii de Melsa," for the Record Commission, Fletcher's



THE LATE MR. E. S. DALLAS.

"Travels in Russia in the Sixteenth Century," for the Hakluyt Society, and numerous facsimiles of ancient MSS. for the Palæographical Society, of which he was the principal founder and promoter. He has also edited the speeches of the managers and counsel in the trial of Warren Hastings, a work occupying four volumes. He has taken a leading part in the celebrated controversy respecting the date of the Utrecht Psalter, the earliest document containing the Athanasian Creed. Mr. Bond first assigned it to the eighth century, and his opinion has been very generally adopted. He is married to a daughter of the Rev. R. Barham, author of the Ingoldsby Legends, to whom he is himself related.

THE DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.

We present another Illustration of the unusual scenes which have been witnessed during the past month or two in several towns of the manufacturing districts in the North of England, where the severe distress prevailing amongst the labouring classes has rendered it necessary to organise special agencies for the distribution of charitable relief. The warehouse in Windmill-street, Manchester, which had been appropriated to this service, was occupied by the committee a week before Christmas Day; and no time was lost in fitting up the interior of the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. George Jackson, an active member of the District Provident Society. Hundreds of applications for soup-tickets were received within the first few days. The soup-kitchens, with three boilers, each containing 190 gallons, were soon in full operation. The business of dispensing relief here was intrusted to Mr. James Smith, who had had much experience of similar work upon the occasion of the Lancashire Cotton Famine some fifteen or sixteen years ago. Our Illustration shows the scene of almost daily occurrence at the table of this establishment in Windmill-street at the hour of applying for relief.

The distress is felt in other parts of Lancashire not less severely. Besides the large number of operatives in a destitute condition, there have for some two months past been added to the Preston

list a considerable number of outdoor labourers who have been unable to pursue their work on account of the frost. The intense cold considerably intensifies the sufferings of the poor, and private charity has latterly been directed to making more adequate provision in this respect. The Mayor of Rochdale has sent a letter to the Home Secretary which explains the extent of the distress in Rochdale at the present time. He states that the relief committee, by gradually excluding all persons whose circumstances make them proper to be dealt with by the guardians, have reduced their field of labour to a small compass; and they hope that when the frost shall have passed away the number may be again considerably lessened; perhaps so far as to enable the committee to close its operations, and rely upon the charitable institutions of the town to do the work that may still remain.

During the past week 61,097 persons have been relieved in Birmingham, the numbers having been 54,662 in the previous week. The relief fund now amounts to £8842, and it is thought that the balance in hand will suffice until the severe weather passes away. On Saturday morning some 600 men engaged at the workhouse stone-yard of Dudley flatly refused to do their allotted task, which they considered excessive. In a body they marched to the chairman of the board and demanded a reduction. Afterwards they threatened to burn down the clerk's house and offices. The police tried to remove the men, who only retired when the chairman promised a considerable reduction.

NEW BOOKS.

The political maxim of our day that affirms a certain bond of interest between the Ottoman and the British Empire has been freely questioned by the opponents of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. But the subject-matter of Mr. Grattan Geary's two volumes of recent travel, *Through Asiatic Turkey*, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., is a most acceptable addition to our knowledge at this critical period of Eastern affairs. The author, who is editor of a Bombay newspaper, the *Times of India*, started in March last year for the Persian Gulf, and thence for an overland journey of more than a thousand miles, up the Tigris to Bagdad and Mosul, across the north of Mesopotamia, by Mardin and Diarbekir, to Aleppo in Northern Syria, and to the Mediterranean port of Alexandretta, opposite Cyprus, there embarking for Constantinople. A brief report of the general result of his observations, with regard to the agricultural and commercial prospects of those extensive provinces of the Sultan's dominion, appeared in his letter to the *Times* about six months ago. But this book is very well deserving of a leisurely perusal, being filled with graphic descriptions and lively anecdotes of personal adventure, with instructive statistical facts, and with clearly definite but moderate opinions, worthy of a practised journalist, and written in an agreeable style. Mr. Grattan Geary, like most other candid and sensible travellers, finds much that is good in the Turkish national character, but denounces with unsparing truthfulness the corruption and feebleness of Turkish government. He exposes, in a great variety of instances, the miserable condition of its subjects, Mussulman as well as Christian and Jewish, from the lack of an effective and trustworthy police, the utter neglect of roads, bridges, and other public works, and the irregularities of taxation and of the military conscription. These grievances were felt more oppressively than ever at the time of his journey, in consequence of the terrible pressure of the late war with Russia, which seems to have drained the Asiatic provinces both of men and of every kind of wealth, and increased the disorders of their administration. Such disastrous effects were less apparent in the remoter parts of Mesopotamia, along the eastern bank of the Tigris, and in the rich alluvial plain traversed by the Shat-el-Arab, to the head of the Persian Gulf. That magnificent navigable channel, formed by the confluence of the Tigris with the Euphrates, above the port of Bussorah, should be a feature of great importance to mercantile enterprise. Its maritime approach is scarcely impeded by the bar of soft mud, which dredging could easily remove; and there is a depth of five or six fathoms in the river for above one hundred miles. The large steamers belonging to Messrs. Lynch and Co. ply weekly from Bussorah to Bagdad, about five hundred miles, while barges or rafts come down from Mosul, and even from Jezirah, in Kurdistan, and at the proper season from Diarbekir, two hundred miles north-west of Mosul, conveying the native produce. The Euphrates is not so promising for commercial navigation, its waters, in the lower part of its course, being wasted in vast marshes and inundations of the plains; yet it will bear light boats from Birjick, which is not far from Aleppo, down to the canal that joins it with the Tigris at Bagdad. Mr. Grattan Geary is of opinion that it would be sufficient to make a railway from the Mediterranean shore to Bagdad, passing round the head of the Mesopotamian plain, at the foot of the Armenian and Khurdish highlands, so as to embrace Aleppo, Birjick and Orfah, Diarbekir, Mardin, Jezirah, and Mosul, places on the existing caravan route. This line, which is the one proposed by Colonel Herbert, formerly British Resident at Bagdad, would make the journey to Bussorah and the Persian Gulf two hundred and fifty miles longer than a direct line from Aleppo down the right or west bank of the Euphrates, as designed by General Chesney and Mr. W. P. Andrew. But it would afford much better prospects of a profitable intermediate traffic; and the improvement of steam navigation on the Tigris, below Bagdad, might supersede, for many years to come, the necessity of constructing a railroad in that southern region of Mesopotamia. We are quite disposed to agree with the author in this view of the expediency of taking Bagdad, with the whole course of the Tigris, which has some districts comparatively well inhabited and well cultivated along its eastern bank, for the objective point of the projected railway. An outlay of five or six millions sterling for such a work ought to prove eventually remunerative to the shareholders; but we fear that it cannot be undertaken without a guarantee from the British Government, as nobody will henceforth accept a Turkish security of that kind. The political advantages to Great Britain or India may be a fair question for the discussion of our statesmen. It seems to us that they would rather be found in the indirect advantage of strengthening the Turkish Empire in Asia against a possible Russian attack, which Great Britain is now formally pledged to resist, than in the mere saving of four or five days, in case of extreme emergency, for military communications between England and India. There is no probability, in our judgment, that the ordinary commercial traffic with India would ever be induced to prefer the route of Aleppo, Bagdad, and the Persian Gulf, to that of the Suez Canal, though mails and express travelling passengers might find it convenient. In the interests, however, of general civilisation and of the future tranquillity and prosperity of Western Asia, we should rejoice to see the project carried into execution, under British auspices, as it would be the surest and readiest means of enabling the Ottoman Government to restore good order in those valuable parts of its dominion, and to defend itself against foreign attack. The worst evils now suffered, by Moslem and Christian alike, in the Asiatic territories of the Sultan, arise from the incessant

depredations of the lawless banditti, Kurds in the north and Arabs in the south, who are permitted, by the feebleness or carelessness of Turkish governors, to harass all the peaceable and industrious native people with the most intolerable outrages. In reading many well-authenticated anecdotes of this description, we are inclined to wish that the task of chastising those marauders, and effectually preventing such acts hereafter, could be intrusted, but for six months, to a few of the experienced British officers of our Indian army, who would make short work of it. They would also know, we cannot doubt, how to convert the Arabs and the Kurds into loyal and useful troops of irregular soldiery for the Sultan's service; and this reform, timely effected by British aid, would perhaps do more than any other measure to prevent the recurrence of wars between Russia and Turkey, and to consolidate the political settlement of the East. We heartily recommend Mr. Grattan Geary's very interesting and serviceable book to all who desire sound and fresh information upon the most urgent problem of contemporary policy. With respect, also, to the dispute with Afghanistan, they will find here, by the way, a report given to the author at Constantinople of a conversation between the Ameer Shere Ali and the Sultan's Envoy to Cabul in 1877, which throws some additional light upon that affair. Much of historical and antiquarian interest, relating to the Assyrian and Chaldean monarchies, the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, which were visited by the author, the Mohammedan shrines of Kerbela and Nejef, visited by the Shiah pilgrims, from Persia, with intense veneration, the relics of Macedonian and Roman conquests, the remnants of Nestorian, Chaldean, Armenian, and other ancient Christian Churches, will be found in these volumes. An excellent map, and a number of wood engravings, views of places and figures of persons, furnish the illustrations to a most opportune narrative of Eastern travel.

Every facility appears to have been graciously afforded for freedom of investigation in respect of localities and documents, and whatever has any bearing upon the matters treated of in the two appropriately handsome and regal-looking volumes entitled *Royal Windsor*, by William Hepworth Dixon (Hurst and Blackett); and the author appears to have availed himself, with commendable fulness, of the opportunities graciously accorded. He has also drawn upon various publications lately issued under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls. He has, moreover, furnished his two volumes with an index, whereby he has added immensely to the value of his work—a work so interesting and so picturesquely arranged that it will assuredly hold the reader who begins it, in spite of the author's pretentious style of writing. What may be the special object, if any, of the book it were rash to declare off-hand; for, of course, what the author has to tell resolves itself, for the most part, into a collection of episodes relating to the history of England, a history not altogether unknown or unadorned before the present time. It may be, however, that the author considered that these episodic portions of English history would bear to be retold, especially as he can set some of them in a different light from that in which they have hitherto been generally regarded, and as he can play a sort of architectural and antiquarian accompaniment to his mere historical recital. Indeed, the frontispiece of the first volume presents an elaborate plan and "View of Windsor in Plantagenet Period," from which it is easy to see the direction of the author's labours: he has evidently sought after particular sites, and has aimed at identifying certain spots with certain events. And he believes, and has good ground for believing, that he has succeeded in fixing noteworthy sites, such as those of "the various kings' houses," and in establishing some curious and highly interesting identifications. The characters of Royal and other personages naturally come under the author's consideration, and he displays very little of that tendency, which has been observed among writers in these latter days, towards a wholesale employment of whitewash. He leaves Richard Lion-heart without a leg to stand upon, denouncing him as "bad man, bad king, bad husband," a creature who, "even when measured by the standards of his time, had nearly every fault of a bad man, in addition to almost every vice of a bad King." He restores the black colour with which, until lately, it was customary to paint the portrait of another Richard, whom our author describes by the good old-fashioned name of Richard Crookback, and whom he represents as "capable of any blunder and of every crime." This is the way in which Richard Crookback's end is recorded:—"At length the cup of that wicked King's iniquities overflowed. Two kings, one queen, five royal dukes, had fallen by his murdering hand. Broken in nerve and bankrupt in repute, he fell on Bosworth Field, leaving his crown to the young Prince of Lancaster." How that "young Prince of Lancaster," Henry of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., came into the world and achieved his high destiny of closing a long period of civil war, is one of the most astounding and best told stories in the two volumes. He was the grandson of a certain Owen ap-Tudor, "a soldier from the ranks, whose meat and drink had been in his sword," and by whom Katharine, widow of Henry of Agincourt, had three sons, Edmund, Jasper, and Owen, though she had never, so far as discovery has been pushed, "troubled herself about nuptial rites." Of those three sons Edmund had been created Earl of Richmond; and he begat Henry of Richmond, who begat a new line of English Sovereigns. And so that new line of Sovereigns began, like our first line of Sovereigns in the case of William the Conqueror, with a Prince who was not what is significantly termed "all right" as regards his birth. There is something almost ludicrous in the idea suggested by contemplation of so singular a fact; but on such ideas there is no occasion to dwell. Suffice it to say that with the marriage between Henry of Richmond and Elizabeth of York, the mating of the red rose with the white, when Lancaster and York, as husband and wife, king and queen, "came into Windsor Castle," our author's two volumes come, very opportunely, to a close. It is to be hoped, however, that there is only a temporary interruption of the work; and that, after a moderate interval, it will be resumed. There must be a great deal more as worthy of notice as that which has already been noticed; and, save for affectations of style, there is nobody more likely than the author to do it full justice, whether as regards conscientious labour, or perfect appreciation, or telling arrangement. That the stories of Windsor should contain something concerning Lady Salisbury, the garter, and the motto of "honi soit qui mal y pense," was inevitable; but some readers may think that the author has treated the matter at unreasonable length and with somewhat tiresome detail, especially as he has introduced a tale of gallantry totally unconnected with any garter, and as he does not, after all, arrive at any definite conclusion, based on anything stronger than conjecture, as to what was the origin of the badge and motto: for the theory of "an indelicate incident in a low intrigue" had, if memory err not, already been exploded—so far, at any rate, as Lady Salisbury had to do with it. Much the same may be said about the chapter concerning St. George and the Dragon: a little bit of certainty would have been worth a great deal more than all the

ingenious and learned argument which occupies several pages to little or no real purpose. It is more interesting to read about the historical occupants of Windsor Castle than about mythical saints.

POETRY.

Pretty, pensive, and pathetic are the epithets which, in an alliterative mood one would feel disposed to apply to *Gwen*, by the author of "The Epic of Hades" (O. Kegan Paul and Co.); and, on reflection, one might consent to add passionate. Yet is the passion quiet and intense, not tumultuous or ebullient. Indeed the poem is, on the whole, of the contemplative order, although there is by no means a conspicuous absence of sentiment and emotion. It is called "a drama in monologue, in six acts;" and "the use of the monologue is due to the fact that the writer has found it easier by this method to ensure to his characters the full expression of their inner selves than by subjecting them to the necessary limitations and frequent trivialities of dialogue." This explanation fully accounts for and justifies what has been said about the contemplative nature of the poem, which contains a story and a minute analysis of feelings, but little or no action, and is not, in the true sense of the term, dramatic at all. Let none suppose that the fact is mentioned by way of objection or disparagement; it is mentioned solely by way of enlightenment and preparation. The theme of the story bears a strong resemblance to that with which we have been long familiar both in prose and in poetry, especially in the metrical love-tale so dear to sentimentalists under the title of "The Lord of Burleigh." The heroine is "Gwen," which is short for "Gwendoline" and for "Gwenllian" also, as readers will be reminded when they arrive at the sixth act and find themselves perusing the soliloquies of personages with whose names they seem to be familiar, but whom they have nevertheless not encountered in the previous acts. The hero is Henry, heir to an earldom; whereas Gwen is a poor vicar's daughter, and is described as a "peasant maiden." Henry, a young student, a beardless philosopher, a youthful sceptic, who hath said in his heart that there is no God, has apparently gone to read and think and perchance write infidelity at a lovely Welsh village, where he falls in with Gwen, a lovelier Welsh girl. Philosophy, of course, goes out at the window when love comes in at the door; and there is some reason to believe that the mists of scepticism are dispersed by the same sunny influence. The heir to the earldom falls ill, and is nursed by the "peasant maid;" the words of love are spoken, and are drunk in by willing, thirsty ears; there is an elopement, and there is a secret marriage; then comes enforced separation, which continues so long that fears and suspicions are aroused. Slander begins to wag the venomous tongue, and propriety, taking alarm, begins to shake the cruel head and show the cold shoulder. But the heir to the earldom is faithful to the end; he returns to the wife and to the child, of which she has become the mother. The iron, however, has gone home into the very soul; the irreparable damage has been done; and, before many months are over, wife and child are laid in the same Welsh grave. To that grave in after years come the two children whom a second wife has borne to the hero of the story; and by the inscriptions placed upon a gravestone they learn the secret of their father's life. Such is an outline of the tale told in multiform verse, quaint, delicate, tender, graceful, and sometimes, as is nowadays the fashion with our modern muse, simple to the verge of homeliness, curt to the verge of baldness, peculiar to the verge of affectation, prosaic to the verge of colloquialism. There are many exquisite passages, however, touching and musical, thoughtful and suggestive; and the two principal characters pour out their hearts, one to the other, in alternate bursts of song, as bird sings to bird among the branches, or pipe to any casual listener the burden of their hopes and fears, their joys and sorrows, their fancies and their sensations. To exalt the power of Love appears to have been the author's main purpose, and his execution recalls the high qualities which have gained for him no small celebrity: it is doubtful, however, whether he will be generally considered to have reached on the present occasion the elevation to which he has previously attained, especially in his masterly treatment of the classical myths. It may be that a grateful appreciation of his excellence in that department and a vivid recollection of his almost perfect blank verse are not calculated to assist one in forming an impartial judgment of his achievements in an entirely different style of composition. One is so very apt to think that "the old is better."

Pictura ministers, though charily, to Poësis in the "volume of verse," as it is modestly called, entitled *Ripples and Breakers*: by Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks (O. Kegan Paul and Co.), and "illustrated by John Proctor and G. C. Banks." The different pieces are about five short of three-score and ten in number, a number sufficient to admit of considerable variety in point of subject, treatment, key, and metre. The title may, perhaps, be taken to mean that some of the verse is a little rugged and some as smooth as is consistent with the proper motion, or that some is grave and some gay, some stormy and some peaceful, as regards the theme. And, in either case, the title may be considered decidedly applicable. One would be inclined to say that attention had been paid particularly to sound; and there can be no doubt that in writing verse, whatever superior persons may choose to affirm about poetry as distinguished from mere verse, sound is of considerable consequence, of quite as much consequence as in duelling, when the duellists are of the kind to which Sir Andrew Ague-cheek belonged. Now, to produce an impressive effect, so far as sound is concerned, there is nothing like rhymes, and a good many of them, whether monosyllabic, or dissyllabic, or both together; and in the volume under consideration this important point has not been neglected. The writer seems to have caught, to a noticeable extent, the spirit and the manner characteristic of songs, short lyrical pieces, and longer ballads, such as commend themselves to the popular ear and taste; and, if it would be difficult to pick out from the collection any single piece which one would be justified in commending as a gem of the first water, or as a specimen of original fancy and striking expression, still there is many a one in which there is a happy combination of vigour and grace. The general tone, moreover, is unexceptionable. It is intentionally, perhaps, so many are the tricks of modern verse-writing, that liberties appear to be taken now and then with the metre, as if a syllable more or less at the commencement of a line were a matter of indifference; but the effect upon some readers is likely to be much the same as that of a "dropped stitch." The writer evidently possesses a remarkable and very desirable "inkstand," quite worthy of the verses in which it is commemorated, if only it contain within its "brass-bound rim" but a tith of what, in answer to a question, it professes to hold; it professes to hold "thoughts to bring thee fame and gold," and "words to give the thoughts a mould," to say nothing of a thousand other blessings. The writer is to be congratulated. Of course, if the heading of the piece had been "An Inkstand," instead of "My Inkstand," there would have been no reason for congratulating the writer personally.

Readers who like a hard nut to crack will do well to take-up *Love's Avatar*, by Walter Rew (Trübner and Co.); and,

should they succeed in extracting the kernel, if any, they will be entitled to general felicitation. "Love's Avatar," which consists of three cantos, written for the most part in rhyming lines of ten syllables each, is described as "a prelude to a tragedy," but the tragedy appears to be reserved for a future occasion. To this "prelude" are added "other poems," five in number, of inconsiderable length, such as he who runs may read, though he may fail to comprehend. The fact is that the writer seems to be moved by some sort of inspiration, and to be brimful of thoughts which struggle for utterance, but to lack the gift of expressing himself with sufficient lucidity; or, on the other hand, it may be that his utterances are lucid enough, if only the person who tries to understand them have a congenial spirit and a sufficiently enlightened mind, and that anybody who confesses inability to grasp their meaning stands self-convicted of moral and intellectual unfitness for the attempt—self-convicted of belonging to the swine before whom it is useless, and even dangerous, to cast pearls. However, the little book is open to all readers; and they are invited to judge for themselves which is the correct explanation. And they are hereby warned not to allow their judgment to be influenced by the irritating number of misprints.

THE LATE MR. E. S. DALLAS.

We have already noticed the death, on the 15th ult., of this accomplished literary man, who was long connected with the critical department of the leading daily journal in London, and was personally well known to a large circle of acquaintance. He was born in Jamaica, where his father practised as a physician. He was educated at the Edinburgh University, where he studied mental philosophy under the late Professor Sir William Hamilton, and acquired, like some other distinguished pupils of that eminent man, the habit of applying notions derived from an eclectic psychology to the analysis of æsthetic effects in poetry, rhetoric, and the fine arts. The first publication of Mr. Dallas, in which he proved his mastery of this peculiar line of investigation, was an Essay on "Poetics," strictly logical in its method, and strikingly independent in its conclusions, which appeared more than a quarter of a century ago. It immediately won for the young author, who came about that time to live in London, a certain degree of esteem for his promise of more important work. His abilities were destined, however, to be absorbed chiefly in those labours of anonymous journalism, which can seldom obtain for any scholar or man of letters, in this country, unless he courts notoriety by some artifice of a social surprise, the full recognition of his intellectual merit. Such essays and reviews as those which Mr. Dallas and others have contributed to the *Times* or the *Saturday Review*, during the last twenty or thirty years, would in Paris have borne the names of their highly-gifted and original writers; and their reward would have been an amount of contemporary fame equal to that enjoyed by successful French critics and literary commentators. Mr. Dallas, being a vigorous thinker as well as an industrious reviewer, still pursued his favourite course of speculative inquiry concerning the essential principles of imaginative or poetical composition. In 1866, he produced the result in two volumes bearing, unfortunately as we thought, the title of "The Gay Science."

That name was borrowed, of course, from the Provençal Troubadours of the Middle Ages; but what they meant by it was their code of the laws of amorous gallantry, of chivalrous courtesy, and of ceremonious festivity, not their rules of verse-making and the minstrel's art. Mr. Dallas's work, however, was a serious problem of philosophical discussion, with a view to discover the sources, in the constitution of the human mind, of the pleasure afforded by poetry; and this he traced to the delight of a free play of the mental powers, in reproducing and freshly combining the impressions of the senses and emotions, by calling forth a certain latent unconscious activity of brain, which modern physiologists have detected and described. The use of metrical and rhythmical forms of language, associated with this half-involuntary action of the mind, at once stimulating and regulating its continued movement, was defined with much preciseness; and we should commend to any reader interested in the subject an attentive consideration of the arguments of Mr. Dallas. We may, perhaps, be permitted to state that the article upon "The Gay Science," which appeared at the time in this Journal, was regarded by him as the most adequate attempt then made to appreciate his views, while the book itself did not long engage public notice. Since that period Mr. Dallas has been employed in a variety of literary work, including contributions to the *Daily News*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *World*; and, for some time, the editorship of *Once a Week*; he also edited a revision of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe," and a treatise on gastronomy, "The Book of the Table," based on the famous work of Brillat-Savarin. His health has of late been failing, and he has suffered much from a painful and malignant disease of the liver, to which, at the age of fifty-one, Æneas Dallas has finally succumbed. Our well-known contributor, "G. A. S.," in his "Echoes of the Week" a fortnight ago, bore witness to the amiable qualities of his deceased friend, in which testimony no doubt many others of his acquaintance would as readily join.

The Portrait is taken from a photograph by M. Bingham, of the Rue de Laroche-foucauld, Paris.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards, amounting to £123, were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Albert Edward life-boat, which is stationed at Clacton-on-Sea, and is one of the two boats presented by the Freemasons of England as a thank-offering for the safe return of their Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, from his tour through India, had been instrumental under trying circumstances in saving the master and crew of thirteen men from the ship *Hebe* of Fredrikstad, which had gone ashore on the Swin Middle Sand, while the wind was blowing very strong from the eastward. The Prince of Wales has since expressed his great pleasure and satisfaction with this good service performed by the life-boat named after himself. The life-boats at Courtmasherry, Skerries, Newhaven, Kessingland, Swanage, Dandalk, Caister, Shoreham, Ramsgate, Palling, Cernes, Ballywalter, Withernsea, Swansea, Rye, and Salcombe had also, respectively, been the means of rendering important services. Altogether, during January, the life-boats of the institution were instrumental in saving 151 lives from ships in distress, besides helping to rescue four vessels from destruction.

The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. William West, chief boatman of H.M. coastguard at Dymchurch, and to Gunner Henry Stevens, of the 10th Brigade, Royal Artillery. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1641 were made on different life-boat establishments.

POSTAGE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia, via Brindisi	4d	Holland	2d
via Southampton	2d	India, via Brindisi	4d
Austria	2d	via Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 110.)

When the Irish Rebellion of 1641 broke out many news books were published describing the transactions in that country, and several of them are illustrated. I may here remark that the illustrations of events in these pamphlets, as well as many of those contained in the numerous tracts published during the civil war in England, appear to be works of pure imagination, and were, probably, invented by the artist just as a modern draughtsman would illustrate a work of fiction. Others, again, were evidently old woodcuts executed for some other purpose. A few instances occur, however, where drawings have been made from actual scenes, and sometimes maps and plans are given as illustrations of a battle or a siege. This rising of the Roman Catholics in Ireland began with a massacre of the Protestants, and, according to the tracts published at the time, the atrocities recently committed in Bulgaria by the Turks were equalled in every way by the Roman Catholics in Ireland 237 years ago. The illustrations in these tracts are very coarse woodcuts. One represents the arrest of a party of conspirators, and another is a view of a town besieged, while a third gives a group of prisoners supplicating for mercy. The best illustration that I have met with of this Irish news is contained in a pamphlet entitled "Approved, good and happy Newes from Ireland; Relating how the Castle of Artaine was taken from the Rebels, two of their Captaines kild, and one taken prisoner by the Protestants, with the arrival of 2000 foot, and 300 horse from England. Also a great skirmish between the Protestants and the Rebels at a place near *Teleston*, wherein the English obtained great renowne and victory: Whereunto is added a true relation of the great overthrow which the English gave the Rebels before *Drogheda*, sent in a letter bearing date the 27 of February to Sir Robert King, Knight, at Cecill house in the

last news from Ireland 7 March 1641. The 10 of February our men went to *Artaine* against a castle so called, which had before done some mischief, to some of our men, the enemy being in it. But the enemy fled before our second coming, and left the Castle, and a garrison was left in it by us." The other news is related more at length, and one of the paragraphs runs thus:—"On the 13 a man was brought to our City, being taken by some of our scattering men scouting about our City, who confest without constraint, that he had killed an *Englishwoman* at a place called *Leslipson*, 6 Miles West of our City, and washed his hands in her blood, being set on by the popish Priests so to doe; he was presently hanged, but dyed with much repentance and a protestant, which few do." The concluding paragraph of this pamphlet shows the writer to have been a man of a commercial spirit:—"Tis to be feared that a famine is like to be in our City, in that still men come to us and provision is short, and none of yours that come to us bring any vittalles, great taxes are upon us, more than can be borne. He that had Butter, and Cheese, and Cloath, at between 6 and 14 shillings a yard here sent by any out of London might make a good trade of it. Cheshire Cheese is sould here for sixpence a pound already. Some of your Londoners are come hither (acquaintance of mine)



MURDERS ON BOARD AN ENGLISH SHIP, 1642.



TAKING OF THE CASTLE OF ARTAINE, IRELAND, 1641.

Minor being an eye-witness of this bloody Massacre. London: Printed for T. Banks, July the 18, 1642." The very full details given in this pamphlet show how minute and circumstantial the old news writers were in their narratives. The engraving, like all those belonging to this period, is very rough; but it was evidently prepared specially for the occasion, and some care appears to have been taken to represent the "Java" as he is described. It is a genuine attempt to illustrate the story, and on that account is more interesting than some of the woodcuts in the early newspapers.

The Earl of Strafford, who was executed on Tower Hill, May 12, 1641, forms the subject of more than one illustrated tract of this period. In 1642 was published a curious pamphlet, consisting of an engraved title and eight pages of illustrations, representing the principal events of 1641-2. There are sixteen illustrations, exclusive of the title, two on each page. They are all etched on copper, and are done with some freedom and artistic ability. I shall have occasion to refer to this pamphlet hereafter; but at present I have copied the engraving entitled "The Earle of Strafford for treasonable practises beheaded on the Tower-Hill."

In this example of illustrated news the artist has faithfully represented the locality in his background, but there



VICTORY AT DUNDALK, 1642.

Strand. Printed by order of Parliament. London, Printed for John Wright 1641." The woodcut on the titlepage of this tract represents the taking of the castle of Artaine, but there is only the following very short paragraph relating to it:—"The

that will send for such things, for great profit may be made by them and quicke returne." Above is a facsimile of the woodcut representing the taking of the Castle of Artaine.

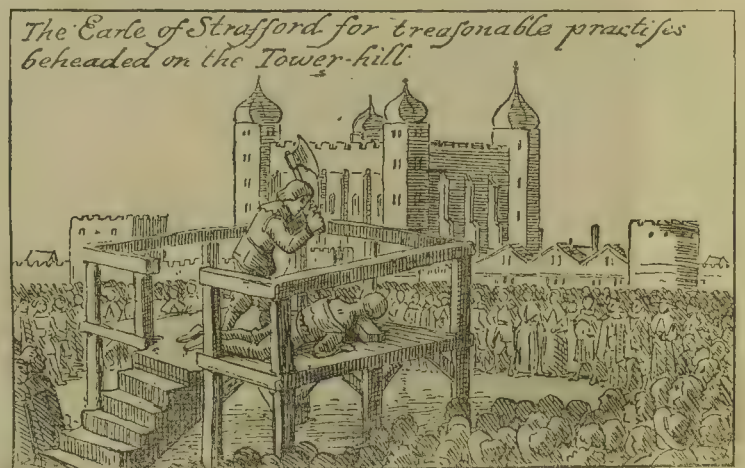
Several other pamphlets relating to the Irish Rebellion are illustrated, but, with a few exceptions, the cuts bear very little relation to the subject, and were probably not executed for the purpose. One gives an account of a victory obtained by the English at Dundalk in 1642, and it has a woodcut of a man firing a cannon against a town, a copy of which is appended.

In another pamphlet, dated 1642, there is an account of a battle at Kilrush, which is also illustrated with a woodcut. The circumstances are related in detail, but they are sufficiently set forth in the title, without further quotation:—"Captaine Yarners Relation of the Battaille fought at Kilrush upon the 15th day of Aprill, by my Lord of Ormond, who with 2500 Foot and 500 Horse, overthrew the Lord Mountgarret's Army, consisting of 8000 Foot and 400 Horse, all well armed, and the choyce of eight Counties. Together with a Relation of the proceedings of our Army, from the second to the later end of Aprill, 1642."

We have already noticed that the vicissitudes of the sea and the accidents of maritime life, which supply so much material to modern newspapers, were not less attractive to the early news writers. There is a very circumstantial account of the voyage and wreck of a ship called the "Merchant Royall" in a tract published in 1641, which is illustrated. Another illustrated pamphlet, dated 1642, contains a long and minute narrative of how a certain ship called the "Coster" was boarded by a native of Java, who, watching his opportunity, murdered the captain and several of the crew, but who was afterwards killed when assistance arrived from another ship. There is a woodcut representing the murders, and the title runs as follows:—"A most Execrable and Barbarous murder done by an East Indian Devil, or a native of Java-Major, in the Road of Bantam, Aboard an English ship called the *Coster*, on the 22 of October last, 1641. Wherein is shewed how the wicked Villain came to the said ship and hid himself till it was very dark, and then he murdered all the men that were aboard, except the Cooke and three Boyes. And, lastly, how the murderer himselfe was justly requited. Captain William



BATTLE AT KILRUSH, 1642.



EXECUTION OF STRAFFORD, 1641.

the truth of his pencil stops. Strafford himself, although his head is not yet severed from his body, lies at full length on the scaffold, and instead of the usual block used for decapitations the victim's head rests on an ordinary plank or thick piece of wood. There is no one standing on the scaffold but the executioner, whereas history asserts that the Earl was attended in his last moments by his brother Sir George Wentworth, the Earl of Cleveland, and Archbishop Usher. These omissions, if they were



ASSAULT ON LAMBETH PALACE, 1642.

noticed at all, were no doubt looked upon as trivial faults in the infancy of illustrated journalism, and before a truth-loving public had learnt to be satisfied with nothing less than "sketches done on the spot." What appears to be a more correct view of the execution was, however, published at the time. In the British Museum are two etchings by Hollar (single sheets, 1641), representing the trial and execution of the Earl of Strafford. They both look as if they had been done from sketches on the spot; that of the execution giving a correct view of the Tower and the surrounding buildings; but they are too crowded to admit of reproduction on a reduced scale.

No man of his time appears to have excited the hostile notice of the press more than Archbishop Laud. The Archbishops of Canterbury had long been considered censors of the press by right of their dignity and office; and Laud exercised this power with unusual tyranny. The ferocious cruelty with which he carried out his prosecutions in the Star Chamber and Court of High Commission made his name odious, and his apparent preference for ceremonial religion contributed to render him still more unpopular. Men were put in the pillory, had their ears cut off, their noses slit, and were branded on the cheeks with S.S. (Sower of Sedition) and S.L. (Schismatical Libeller). They were heavily fined, were whipped through the streets, were thrown into prison; and all for printing and publishing opinions and sentiments displeasing to Archbishop Laud, under whose rule this despotic cruelty became so prevalent that it was a common thing for men to speak of so-and-so as having been "Star-Chambered." No wonder, when the tide turned, that the long pent-up indignation found a vent through the printing-press. Amongst the numerous tracts that were published after the suppression of the Star Chamber were many which held up Laud to public execration. He was reviled for his ambition, reproached for his cruelty, and caricatured for his Romish sympathies. During the four years between his fall and his execution portraits of him and other illustrations relating to his career may be found in many pamphlets. The same pamphlet that contains the engraving of Strafford's execution has also an engraving showing how the tide of public feeling had set against Archbishop Laud. The powerful Churchman had been impeached of high treason; he was deprived of all the profits of his high office, and was imprisoned in the Tower. All his goods in Lambeth Palace, including his books, were seized, and even his diary and private papers were taken from him by Prynne, who acted under a warrant from the House of Commons, and who, considering what he had suffered at the Archbishop's hands, must have wielded his authority with considerable satisfaction. The engraving under notice is entitled "The rising of Prentices and Seamen on Southwark side to assault the Archbishop of Canterbury's House at Lambeth." A facsimile of it is given on the preceding page. M. J.

(To be continued.)

TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

The trial of the directors and manager of the City of Glasgow Bank, before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, has resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners. It was brought to a close yesterday week, after having lasted eleven days. Lord Justice Clerk Moncrieff made an exhaustive summing up of the case, his address to the jury lasting nearly four hours. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and, after an absence of about two hours, re-entered the Court. Lewis Potter, the most active and prominent of the directors, and Robert Summers Stronach, the manager, were unanimously convicted on the charges of preparing and uttering false abstracts and balance-sheets with intent to deceive the shareholders and the public; the others were convicted by a majority of the jury (that being allowable by the Scotch law) of uttering these false documents with a similar intent. The other and more serious charges originally preferred on the part of the Crown against the accused of embezzlement and theft were abandoned in the course of the trial, but on the remaining counts the evidence was regarded as conclusive by the jury.

The High Court of Justiciary assembled at half-past ten last Saturday to pass sentence. Lewis Potter and Robert Summers Stronach were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and John Stewart, Robert Salmond, William Taylor, Henry Inglis, and John Innes Wright were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. The Lord Justice Clerk, in passing sentence on Potter and Stronach, said he thought it was right to say, in explanation of the sentence which he pronounced, that had the other two charges in the indictment, or either of them, been proved, it would have imposed on the Court the duty of inflicting a very severe punishment; because, not only those charges infer crime of very great magnitude, but they would have brought into the case the element of personal advantage as the motive. For the rest, the act of which they were convicted was one which they committed for the benefit of the bank; but that did not remove it from the category of crime—very far from it, indeed. In sentencing the other prisoners, the Lord Justice Clerk said that the Court had looked at the distinction made by the jury, and, as they had been confined since October, he thought a sentence of eight months would meet the ends of justice.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have issued their sixteenth annual edition of "The Statesman's Year-Book," which again shows the careful labour of its compiler and editor, Mr. F. Martin.

The whole of the Liverpool Dock labourers, to the number of about five or six thousand men, struck last Saturday against the proposed reduction of wages, the exception being those permanently employed by the Cunard Line and some in the service of other small firms. These figures do not include the cotton porters and the porters employed in the provision trade. The latter have also refused to submit to a reduction of wages, and most of them have struck work.

The South Hants Waterworks were opened on Thursday week. Mr. Cowper-Temple and Lord Henry Scott, the members for the division, took part in the proceedings. The new water supply is drawn from the chalk at Mitchel Marsh, about five miles from Romsey, where a million gallons a day of the purest water are now obtained. At a banquet subsequently held in the Romsey Townhall Lord H. Scott, in responding to a toast, congratulated the company that in England such undertakings are carried out by private enterprise, whereas on the Continent such works are the monopoly of Governments.

There was a marked increase in the supply of meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada, making the figures the largest this season. The number of live stock landed was also in excess of the past few weeks, although there were no arrivals of live pigs, which recently have formed an important item in the live-stock supply. The totals for the week were 7149 quarters of beef, 1972 carcasses of mutton, 820 dead pigs, 745 live cattle, and 1207 sheep. Several head of cattle were lost on the passage through the steamers encountering very bad weather.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Within the Precincts" and "Mademoiselle de Mersac" continue interesting features in the *Cornhill*, but the principal attraction, as, indeed, is usually the case, is derived from the capital miscellaneous papers, calculated to attract both ordinary readers and those whose studies lie apart from the beaten track. To the former description belongs a very able exposition of the principle of the electric light, where a subject very commonly misunderstood is made as comprehensible as the nature of the case admits. Esthetic readers, on the other hand, and those interested in the elucidation of moral enigmas, will find ample satisfaction in an ingenious inquiry into the cause of the death of Antinous, and his subsequent canonisation by the Pagan world. We believe that the essayist is substantially right, although he is necessarily disabled from rendering justice to all aspects of his subject in a popular periodical. "The Evil Eye" discusses another problem, and teems with sickening illustrations of the abject superstitions of uncivilised and even partially civilised races. "Polish Alps" will convey a new idea to most readers, but the author of a very agreeable paper under this title shows satisfactorily that, whatever may be the case with Russian Poland, Austrian Poland has many districts of genuine Alpine character, well worthy the attention of the tourist.

Macmillan, as usual of late, is principally made up of miscellaneous papers, an agreeable collection as a whole, but none of extraordinary interest when taken singly. The most elaborate is Mr. Mahaffy's criticisms of Mr. Paley's speculations respecting the period of Homer, which the latter, an acute but paradoxical scholar, would bring down to the time of the Peloponnesian war. Mr. Mahaffy convincingly exposes the unsoundness of this theory, without altogether clearing up the difficulties which suggested it. Sir W. Medhurst explains the formal and artificial style of Chinese poetry, which seems to bear in some respects a curious resemblance to the Hebrew. Mr. Skeat reviews the history of Anglo-Saxon philology in this country, Mr. Pollock makes fun of an American traveller in England, and Mr. Wilson replies in an animated strain to the advocates of commercial reciprocity, gratuitously assuming, however, that they propose to tax food and raw materials as well as manufactured articles.

The other side of this difficult question is presented with even greater vigour in an article in *Fraser*, which is also the best article in the number. Another aspect of the industrial question is illustrated with great power in a plea for machinery, under the title of "The Best Friend of the Working Man." It is clearly shown that the tendency of machinery has continually been to raise wages. Most of the contributions are of this solid and statistical character, the principal exceptions being a picturesque description of Bourbon, the sister-isle of our own possession Mauritius, and Mr. Giles's rather slight and unsatisfactory account of mesmerism and similar phenomena in China. A writer on Irish politics boldly proposes the diminution of Irish representatives, a proposition justifiable on abstract considerations, but wholly impracticable in the present state of parties.

The most remarkable contribution to *Blackwood* is the one which seems at first sight to promise least. Under the title of "Magazine Writers" we encounter an interesting retrospect of the very eminent men who have at various periods been connected with *Blackwood*, and a smart attack on the modern system of magazine-editing which associates within the same cover contributors of all varieties of opinion, recommended principally by the éclat of their names. While fully agreeing with the writer that the new system is not destined to supersede the old one, we must consider that it has its place and function. Mr. Trollope continues to approve his art of making old material as good as new in his Medea's cauldron; and "A Medium of Last Century" is full of graphic sketches of West Indian life, in the style of "Tom Cringle's Log." There are also a lively and sensible paper on "Domestic Service," and an interesting review of the memoirs of Fanny Kemble and Mrs. Jameson.

The *Contemporary Review* offers a number of rare excellence. Foremost among its contributions comes an article on New Guinea by Mr. Wallace, summing up our information respecting this interesting island, now ascertained to be the largest in the world, with the usual masterly lucidity of this accomplished naturalist. In the absence, however, of any vestiges of Hindoo or Arab civilisation or language, the surmised ethnological connection of the Papuans with these nations appears to us to require much stronger proof than any afforded by Mr. Wallace. Mr. Lenormant's chapter on money in ancient Greece and Rome is most delightful and instructive. The financial integrity of the Greek States is vindicated, and a dismal inheritance of ills is traced to the economical heresy of the Roman aristocracy that the value of money could be arbitrarily determined by the State. Mr. Poole's paper on ancient Egypt is equally suggestive, containing, among other fruitful remarks, the excellent observation that the shepherd conquerors of Egypt first inoculated the Egyptians themselves with the military spirit, and made conquest possible to them by the introduction of the horse. There is nothing original in the Rev. N. L. Blackley's advice to the tradesmen who complain of the competition of co-operative stores to conduct their own business on the same principle. What is really original in Mr. Blackley is his pithy manner and knack of exposing a fallacy, as when he says of the angry tradesmen, "They threaten to agitate for the reduction of Civil servants' salaries, as if having less money would make the Civil servants more willing to pay high prices than before." Dr. Weissmann's essay on the migration of birds is a charming chapter in natural history, chiefly derived from the standard work of the Swedish naturalist, Palmen. All the other papers possess considerable interest; but we have only space to refer to "T. S.'s" important letter on contemporary life and thought in Russia.

The *Fortnightly Review*, also, is very good. Especial attention will be directed to the late Mr. Mill's fragment on Socialism, although the treatment of the subject is merely preliminary, and much is mere extract. It is noticeable, however, for a spirited enforcement of the elementary but generally overlooked fact that the sacredness of private property is by no means an axiom with the classes that possess none of it. A kindred theme is discussed in a powerful paper on agricultural depression by Mr. Bear, who is satisfied that much land must shortly go out of cultivation unless a change is made in the land laws. Professor Tyndall's discourse on the electric light is characterised by all his accustomed grace and clearness of exposition. Mr. Myers's essay on Virgil is remarkable for his almost mediæval feeling of affectionate reverence towards Dante's master and guide, and for the eminent merit of his own specimens of translation, the precursors, we hope, of a complete version.

The *Nineteenth Century* is less attractive to general readers than its competitors. It contains, however, two articles of great importance, Mr. Fawcett's temperate discussion of the financial condition of India, an essay most laudably exempt from party spirit, and Mr. Lockyer's account of the important series of experiments which have led him to the conclusion that the metals are not elementary bodies. The paper is too abstruse for general perusal, but puts forth one proposition

easily apprehended, that the number of elementary substances in any celestial body is in the inverse ratio of its temperature, indicating a process of development from the very beginnings of things. Mr. Wallace touches upon another chapter of the development theory in his reply to the difficulties arising from the distribution of animals, recently suggested by Mr. Sclater, and Mr. Lawson repeats Mr. Blackley's advice to the retail tradesmen. The most readable paper in the number is M. de Warmont's memoir of Bishop Dupanloup, the last and most eminent champion of the Gallican Church.

The *University Magazine* give a portrait and memoir of Miss Emily Faithful. There are also a variety of interesting papers, including essays on the religion of ancient China, on Hesiod, and on Machiavelli, with practical suggestions on the electric light, and on aluminium.

The most attractive feature in *Temple Bar* is Mr. Leland's new story, "Ebenezer," which is full of incident as well as humour, and contains the most graphic pictures of negro character in the United States. "Probation," the new story by the author of "The First Violin," continues to promise well.

In Mr. Justin M'Carthy's "Donna Quixote" *Belgravia* possesses one of the most lively and at the same time artistic fictions now in course of publication, and Mr. Gibbon's "Queen of the Meadow" is also above the average. "My Friends in Ant Hill City" is a delightful bit of natural history, and "Something like a Shareholder" a capital burlesque.

Mr. Emerson is the subject of another of *Scribner's* excellent papers on the homes of eminent American men of letters, adorned with a characteristic portrait and numerous woodcuts of the spots celebrated in connection with him. The biographical particulars are also full of interest. There are a number of other excellent papers, including an ingenious speculation on the aeronautics of the future.

The *Biograph*, though but in its second number, has already achieved renown by its success in inducing Mr. Gladstone to answer a string of impertinent questions. A more solid claim to respect is its utility as a repository of information respecting less famous personages, often wanted but not readily found. Messrs. Ashe, Furnivall, and Wemyss Reid are among the really deserving persons whose memoirs find a place in the present number.

"Under which Lord?" the story in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which Mrs. Linton depicts the mischief of sacerdotal interference in domestic life, continues on the line marked out so clearly at the commencement, and promises to rank among the most powerful of the authoress's writings. Mr. Arnold's plea for the interference of the English Government with the Turkish and Persian customs in the interest of British manufactures is vigorous and seasonable, and all the more interesting as it virtually concedes the principle of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, against which the writer has protested so energetically on other occasions. The writer of "English or British" shows clearly enough that the Britons were not entirely exterminated by the Saxons; but this does little towards establishing his proposition, that "British" would be a more suitable appellation than "English" for Englishmen.

The signature of Lord Ripon will attract some attention to an article in the *Month* on "International Morality." It lays down principles to which most will subscribe, but is deficient in the point of practical application. Mr. Thomas Arnold replies to Dr. Littledale on conversions to Catholicism at a tedious length, but with an earnest sincerity which commands respect.

The *Magazine of Art*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, maintains the excellent character it has acquired. There is a pleasing variety in the contents of this month's number. An essay on Wood Engraving is begun, which will be read with attention by all who are interested in the art of popular illustration. Good Words, the Argosy, London Society, Cassell's Family Magazine, and St. Nicholas continue to fill their accustomed spheres with their accustomed credit. We have further to acknowledge The New Monthly, the Catholic Presbyterian, The Theatre (containing excellent photographic portraits of Miss Pateman and Mr. Burnand), Mission Life, Cassell's Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War, The Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Masonic Magazine, Popular Science Review, Our Native Land, Men of Mark, The Cheveley Novels—Saul Weir, St. James's Magazine, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Charing-cross Magazine, Kensington, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Familiar Wild Flowers, Peepshow, Church Sunday-School Magazine, Daisy, Golden Childhood, and Christian Age. The fashion-books include The Ladies' Gazette of Fashion (a new work, or rather an old friend with a new and most attractive face), Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal and Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, and the Milliner and Dressmaker. Then we have monthly parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Garden, Gardeners' Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine. The Sunday School Union issues three magazines—Kind Words, Excelsior, and Child's Own Magazine.

Among the serial reprints of works already received with favour by the reading public, we are glad to notice Mr. F. G. Heath's "Fern World," of which two monthly parts have been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It will be completed in twelve shilling parts, containing all the beautiful illustrations.

A meeting of the manufacturing cutlers of Sheffield was held yesterday week, under the presidency of Mr. Brittain, Master Cutler, at which approval was expressed of the proposal of the London Cutlers' Company to hold an exhibition of cutlery in all its branches in the metropolis in May next.

The Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund is progressing beyond general expectation. Towards a total of £204,000 contemplated, £52,000 has already been promised, and there are good grounds for hoping that the result will far exceed the amount originally fixed upon. The metropolitan districts are expected to subscribe £50,000. A cheque for £3000 has been received from an anonymous donor styling himself "A Well-wisher."

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., presiding at the annual meeting of the Leeds Educational Council on Thursday week, said elementary education in Leeds had made great progress. The average attendance at elementary board and denominational schools was now slightly under 35,000; the number of children on the books being about one in six, estimating the population of the borough at 312,000. This would compare favourably with almost any part of England, and with most parts of the world. The chairman also referred to the satisfactory progress made by the secondary and other educational institutions of the borough.—In the course of a speech to a society of Rechabites at Bradford on Saturday Mr. Forster said he could not vote for the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill; but he would support the resolution which Sir Wilfrid Lawson intended to substitute for his bill this year, which will give localities the power of restricting, not prohibiting licenses.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

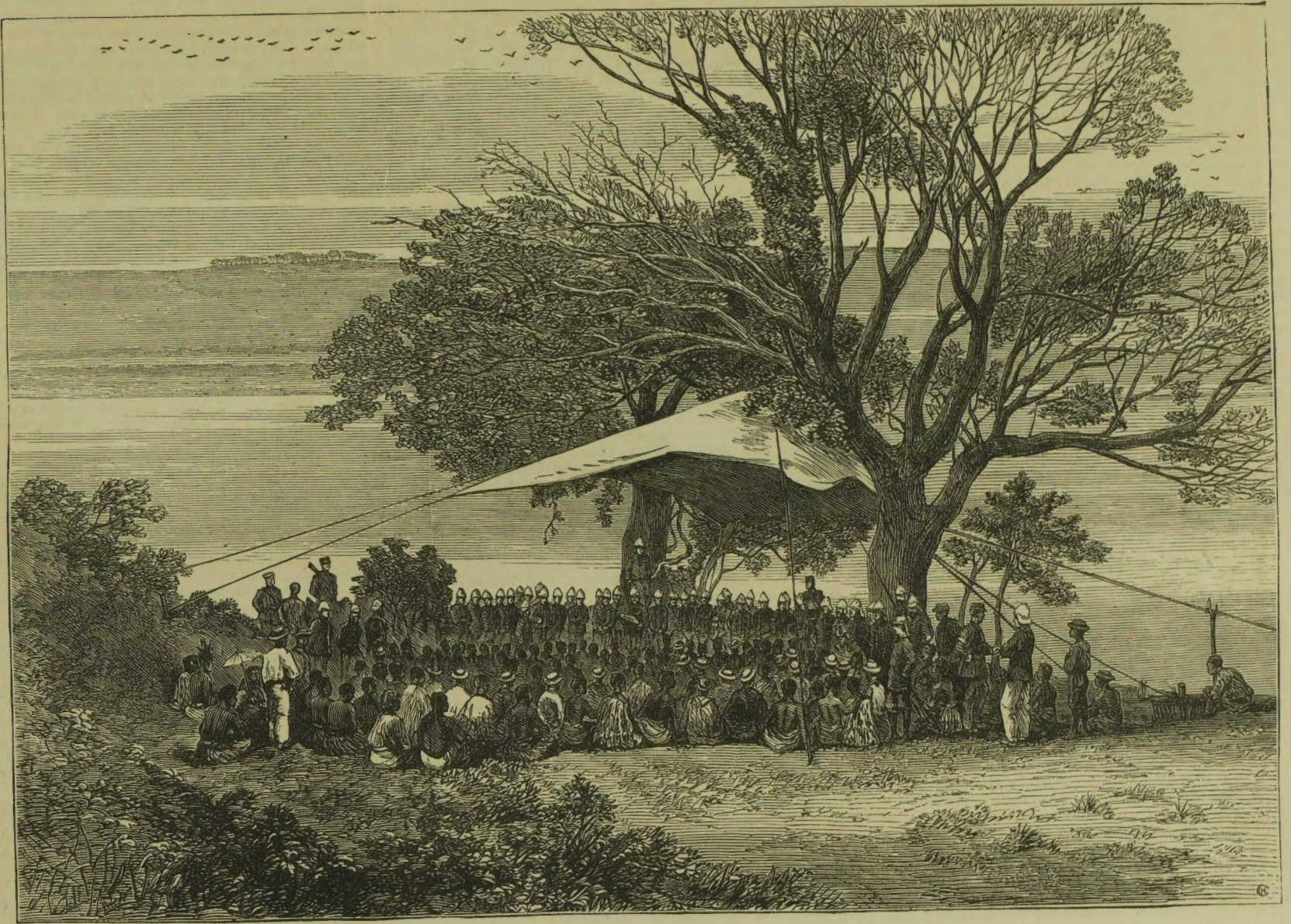


HEAD-QUARTERS OF BRIGADIER G. MACPHERSON, C.B., V.C., FIRST BRIGADE, AT BASAWUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

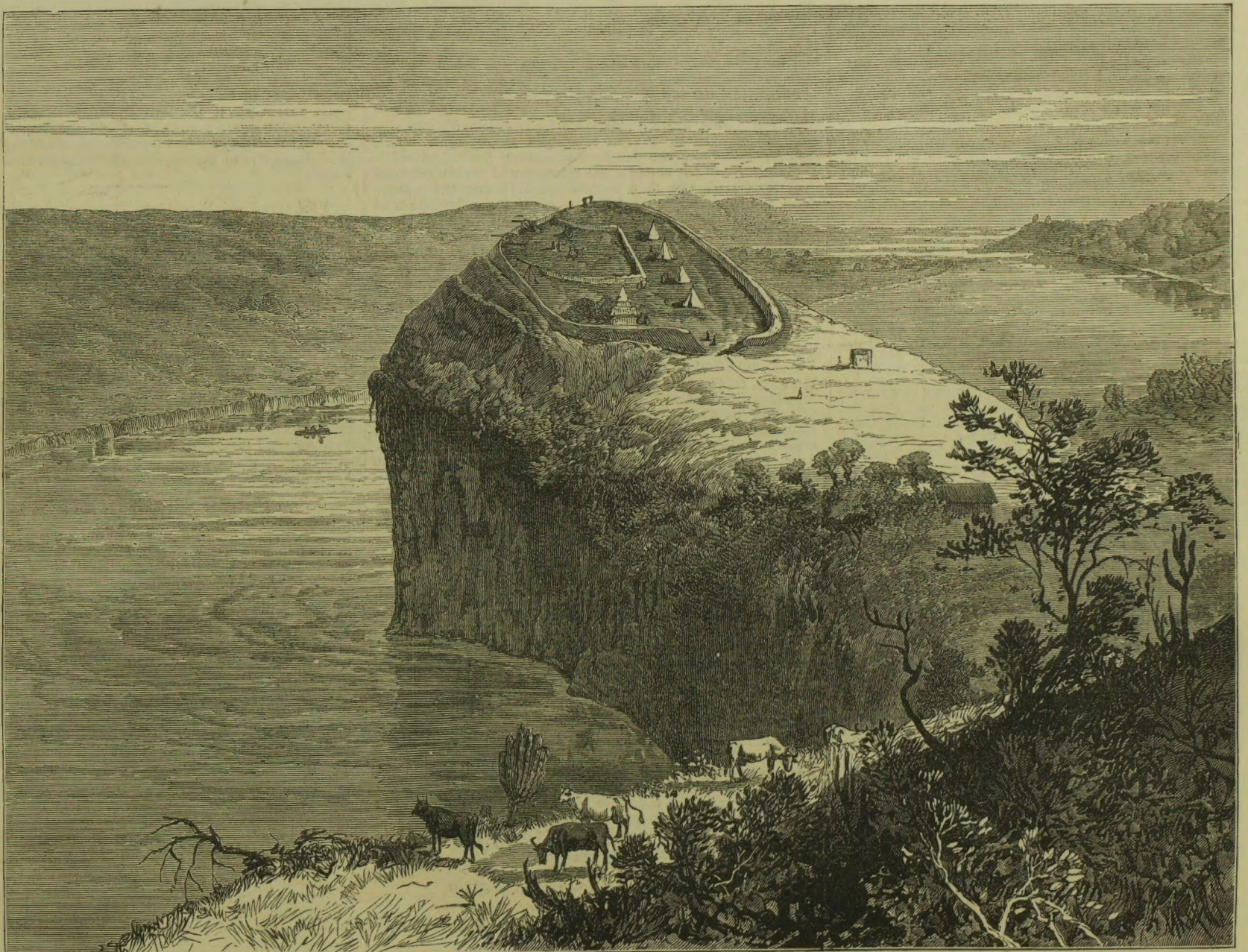


NATIVE SOLDIERS BURNING THE DEAD AFTER THE ASSAULT ON PEIWAR HEIGHTS, DEC. 3.

THE ZULU WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



READING THE ULTIMATUM ON THE BANKS OF THE TUGELA.



FORT PEARSON, LOWER TUGELA, FROM THE WEST.

THE ZULU WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

War has actually commenced between the British Government in South Africa, represented by Sir Bartle Frere, with Lord Chelmsford commanding the military forces, and the King of the Zulus, whose name is usually written Cetewayo, but is pronounced Ketchwayo. His dominions are situated north of the British province of Natal, on the eastern seacoast and the adjacent mountains; the Transvaal province lies inland, west of the Zulu territory. There had long been a dispute about Zulu claims to the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, which till lately belonged to the Dutch Boers, but which has been annexed to the British dominions. It appears, moreover, that Cetewayo has, upon two or three occasions, caused refugees from his kingdom to be pursued and captured on our side of the frontier, and that some of his people have stolen cattle. But the real cause of hostilities is the fear long entertained in Natal of the large military force maintained by Cetewayo. Sir Bartle Frere, as Governor-General of the British provinces and High Commissioner for all dealings with the native African races, has therefore sent an ultimatum to King Cetewayo, the terms of which embrace a partial disarmament, a rectification of the frontier, the appointment of a British Resident (with a voice in the great council of the Zulu nation, and the cession of St. Lucia Bay, on the ground that it is used as a landing-place for arms and ammunition. The King had taken alarm at the British preparations for war, and sent two of his chief indunas into Utrecht to express his regret at the acts of some of his people in the disputed territory, promising their punishment and obedience in the future. He further expressed his surprise at the British forces hovering about his borders at seven different points, and was evidently uneasy at the erection of the Luneberg fort, which is situated on his flank and towards his rear. The Intelligence Department has not been idle during the past three months. This is shown by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Zulu Army," for distribution to the columns in the field. It is compiled from trustworthy sources, and sets down the number of the Zulu forces at 42,000 warriors, as follows:—20,000 from twenty to thirty years of age; 10,000 from thirty to forty; and the remaining 12,000 up to any age. The names, strength, residence, and distinguishing dress of each regiment are detailed, and the pamphlet is accompanied by a photographed sketch-map of Zululand, and a plan of the usual Zulu attack.

Our Illustrations published this week are supplied by Mr. James Lloyd, an artist and photographer of Durban, in Natal, who accompanied the Commissioners, Mr. Brownlee, Mr. J. Shepstone, Colonel Walker, and Mr. H. F. Fynn, to meet the Zulu chiefs in a conference on the banks of the Tugela river, near Fort Pearson.

Her Majesty's ship Active, Captain Sullivan (Commodore Commanding Cape Station), lately returned from a trip up the coast to Delagoa Bay, where she is said to have made arrangements as to mutual assistance with the Portuguese during the war. On the home journey a surveying party were landed at St. Lucia Bay, to examine its capacities for use as a landing station for troops. A few days afterwards she was anchored off the Tugela mouth to enable soundings to be taken, so that, in the event of having to shell the neighbouring heights, the position to be taken up might be known beforehand. The Tugela is the river which at one part separates Natal from the Zulu territory. All this being satisfactorily concluded, H.M.S. Active returned to Durban and landed a naval brigade for service ashore, consisting of nearly 200 sailors and marines, under Captain Campbell. They are armed with two 7-pounder Armstrong guns, a Gatling gun, and several rocket apparatuses. They have proceeded to Stanger, from which they go to either of the nearest forts, Williamson or Pearson. The former is the first defensive position occupied by our forces inland. It is situated at the mouth of the Tugela on the Natal side, and, having been materially strengthened, is to be the head-quarters dépôt for all the branches serving in the Lower District under Major Graves (the Buffs), Commandant of the Coast District. Following the line of the river, farther up some thirty miles, at a place called the Lower Drift, a new and powerful fort has been erected. Fort Pearson is on a high hill overlooking the river, and commands not only the Drift, but also a good deal of the country surrounding. It is almost inaccessible from the river, but easily approachable by a gradual slope on one side. One regiment, part of another, and a battery of artillery are to occupy this fort. Some way inland, and about two thirds of the way from the city of Durban to the Tugela, is Stanger, which is now rapidly becoming a large and important military centre, with which both the above-named forts will keep open their communications for supplies. Fort Buckingham comes next, and is equally impregnable against any number of Zulus. This fort is strongly garrisoned, and obtains its supplies through Grey Town and Hermansburg. Both the latter places are occupied by troops, and are strong positions. From there up to Newcastle and Utrecht is very difficult country, thinly populated, and offering no inducement for bodies of the enemy to enter, even if there were any drifts except Rorke's Drift. The whole of the district is constantly patrolled by Natal Mounted Volunteer Corps, assisted by the Natal Mounted Police, having camps or dépôts at Helpmakaar, Estcourt, Weener, Colenso, and Ladysmith.

Newcastle has been turned into a large military camp, and, being almost halfway between the Natal coast and Pretoria, in Transvaal, also the junction of the roads to Utrecht and Lydenburg, is one of the largest dépôts for stores, supplies, and ammunition. Added to a large garrison regularly quartered there, troops are constantly passing backwards and forwards, requiring a large staff to attend to their requirements. About twenty miles to the north-east lies Utrecht, a town on the disputed territory, which it is of importance to have occupied by a large military force. It was from this place that the column under Colonel Wood started for Luneberg, still farther in the disputed territory, and now holding a large number of troops, which are shortly to be augmented by those parts of the 80th and 90th Regiments, the 13th, and the Frontier Light Horse, which have been withdrawn from Lydenburg. Utrecht is the key to the north-western gate of Zululand, and its value is apparently thoroughly understood and appreciated by the General. The district between Natal and New Scotland is to be occupied by a large force of 'Swazi levies, raised under Commandant La Trobe Lonsdale. They consist of two regiments, and are officered by men chosen in the Cape colony by the Commandant, who have had great experience in the late war in leading native levies. The 'Swazis are deadly antagonists of the Zulus, and the best fighting men in South Africa when properly led. Another Cape Colony corps has arrived in Natal; the Kaffrarian Riflemen, under Commandant Schermbrucker, about 450 strong. The Frontier Light Horse, also from the Cape, who have been engaged in Secocoeni's country, will join them there. Among the active preparations in Natal is the raising of a native contingent, to consist of ten battalions of 1000 men each. These men, carefully picked out by the magistrates from different native locations in the colony, will all be armed, equipped, officered, and trained, and then distributed along the whole border line, in company with forces of regulars and volunteers. Colonel Durnford, R.E., assisted

by Captain Brunner, late 26th Regiment, has had this task to perform, aided by the Commandants. The officers and non-commissioned officers have been principally chosen from the Natal colony, and are a serviceable lot of fellows.

Another new and important position has been taken up at Helpmakaar, near Dundee. It is about twelve miles from Rorke's Drift at the junction of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. Three local volunteer corps, the Natal Carbineers, the Buffalo Border Guard, and the Newcastle Mounted Rifles, proceed there. The whole of the corps at Helpmakaar form part of Colonel Glyn's column, and act with the Natal Mounted Police, under Major Dartnell. These forces consist of the first battalion 24th, part of the Buffs, a battery of artillery, 250 of the Natal Mounted Police, the three volunteer corps, and two regiments of native levies, equalling 2000, making a total of about 3000 men. Three other corps—the Durham Mounted Rifles, the Alexandra Mounted Rifles, and Natal Hussars—proceed to Potts Sprint, beyond Grey Town, and will join part of the column commanded by Colonel Pearson; but they act for the present under the immediate command of Captain Barrow, 19th Hussars.

The centre column is commanded by Colonel Pearson, 3rd Buffs, Commandant of Natal, a very able officer, who is assisted by Colonel Walker, Scots Guards, as chief of his staff. It consists of the Buffs, part of the second battalion 24th, under Colonel Degacher, two batteries of artillery, three volunteer corps, and two regiments of native levies, altogether about 3500. The head-quarters of this column will be at Grey Town. The column at the coast is under the command of Major Graves, the Buffs, with head-quarters in Stanger, and consists of the Naval Brigade, part of the Buffs, and second battalion 24th, two batteries of artillery, and two more mounted volunteer corps—namely, the Stanger Mounted Rifles, and Victoria Mounted Rifles—and two regiments of native levies, making over 3000 men. When the rest of the native levies have been distributed, with the three regiments, the first battalion 13th, 80th, and 90th, between Rorke's Drift and New Scotland, we have nearly 15,000 men on the border. The 88th have also come round from the Cape. The colony has been divided into seven defensive districts, each under the charge of an officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; town guards are also formed, and reserve volunteer forces. There are enormous stocks of provisions and ammunition, distributed all over the country; and the transport and commissariat services have proved themselves fully equal to the occasion.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT.

Professor Schäfer, F.R.S., in his third lecture, given on Tuesday, Jan. 28, after pointing out the essential differences in the ovum previous to and after fertilisation, described in detail the first steps in the actual process of development. The cleavage or segmentation of the ovum of an echinoderm was selected as a type of animal ova generally, and shown to be merely a form of ordinary cell division. The formation of the so-called "mulberry mass" is followed by the appearance of the "segmentation or cleavage cavity" in the centre of the mass of dividing cells, the result being a regular hollow sphere with its wall formed by a single layer of columnar cells. This is the "blastosphere;" and since the name "blastoderm" is used to denote a membrane composed of cells derived from the egg-cell by division, the Professor suggested that, as there is but a single layer of apparently similar cells, this stage might be termed the "unilaminar blastoderm." A distinction is soon shown by these cells—1, by the formation of a number of amoeboid cells, which are produced from them by division, and wander into the segmentation cavity; 2, by depression of the blastosphere rendering it cup-shaped, thus diminishing the segmentation cavity, followed by the formation of another cavity communicating with the exterior by an aperture, these being respectively the primitive alimentary cavity and mouth. This cavity soon divides into two parts, eventually transformed into the body cavity and the water-vascular apparatus; the other, remaining as the permanent alimentary cavity, becomes connected (at the end removed from the so-called primitive mouth) with the exterior by a depression which produces the permanent mouth and pharynx. This account was principally derived from the description given by Professor Selenka of Erlangen. The manner in which the adult echinoderm (holothurium) is developed from the embryo, the formation of which had been thus far traced, was then noticed; and, leaving the echinoderm, the Professor pointed out generally the constitution of the animal blastoderm, either out of two or three "primary layers;" the third, between the other two, being formed at the expense of one or both. These layers are termed ectoderm, entoderm, and mesoderm, according to their position, forming the outer skin and inner lining, or occupying the intermediate substance of the cup-shaped blastoderm. Finally, the structure and development of two of the lowest sponges were fully described in accordance with the account given by Professor Hæckel of Jena.

SPECIFIC ELECTRIC INDUCTIVE CAPACITIES.

Mr. J. E. H. Gordon, B.A., in beginning his third lecture, on Thursday, Jan. 30, said, that if Electric Induction be a state of strain in the particles of the insulating media (termed dielectrics) through which it is propagated, the question arises, Do all insulators transmit equally, or in different degrees?—that is, Do they exhibit different degrees of specific inductive capacity? He then exhibited and explained some of the original apparatus by which Faraday proved the existence of these differences, based upon the principles of the Leyden jar, arrangements being made for readily changing the insulators. By using Coulomb's torsion balance for measurement, and taking atmospheric air as 1, Faraday determined the specific inductive capacity of shellac to be 2, sulphur, 2.24, and glass, 1.76. As the investigation of this subject is of theoretical importance in regard to the nature of electricity, and of practical importance in electric telegraphy, in which so much depends on the insulating materials, much attention has been given to it; and Mr. Gordon referred to the experimental researches of several persons, and then explained the complex apparatus employed by himself during the last three years in a series of experiments conducted under the direction of Professor Clerk Maxwell, more especially noticing an electric balance, and a rapid break, which revolves one hundred times in a second, giving 120 currents per revolution, thus reversing the current 12,000 times per second. With these he tested the inductive capacity of a plate of glass before his audience. He also referred to a table, giving among other results the specific inductive capacity of Chance's optical glass, 3.1639; common plate-glass, 3.2431; ebonite, 2.2838; gutta-percha, 2.4625; india rubber, 2.22; shellac, 2.7464; sulphur, 2.5793; and paraffin wax, 1.9936. The last, he stated, agreed with the figures given by Gibson and Barclay.

THE LOGIC OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.

Mr. H. H. Statham, who gave the discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, Jan. 31, began by saying that

architecture may be defined as "the art of building with expression," and differed essentially from such arts as painting and sculpture in two particulars—especially, first, that it is an art arising out of practical requirements, and subject to scientific conditions; and, secondly, that it has no direct reference to external facts in nature. Such relation as it bears to nature is in regard to the abstract qualities of number, order, and proportion, in which respects it may, to a certain extent, be compared with music. The speaker's object, however, was to bring out the first-named quality of architecture, its direct relation to practical conditions, of which it must be the logical expression. In illustration of this he took some of the leading features of the two most complete and logical styles of architecture which had ever existed—the Greek and the Gothic. The meaning and probable origin of the leading features of Greek Doric architecture were then briefly traced by the aid of diagrams, and the logical quality of this style was contrasted with the illogical use made of nearly the same materials by the Romans, whose architecture was the link between the antique and the mediæval styles. The gradual evolution of the pointed or Gothic style from the Roman was also traced, and it was shown that all the leading features of that style arose from constructional problems of which they were the logical outward expression. Some examples of the relation between plan and design were then adduced, and reference was made to some specimens of illogical design, in which the expression was a contradiction of the construction. In conclusion, the speaker deprecated the revival and imitation of past styles of architecture, and urged that one important condition in favour of future improvement and reality in modern architecture is to persuade the cultivated portion of society to give a little more thought to the subject, which might result in a more general demand for architecture founded on a logical basis. The discourse was well illustrated by lithographed sketches, copies of which were distributed among the audience.

EXTINCT LAND REPTILIA.

Professor H. G. Seeley gave his third and concluding lecture on Reptilian Life on Saturday last, the 1st inst. He began by stating that the extinct land reptilia included animals having a far larger range of organisation than that of the Ichthyosaurs and Plesiosaurs, and that their resemblances are so complex when compared with living types of life, that it is almost impossible to determine how far the forms of the bones are due to inheritance, and how far they are consequent upon their ways of life necessitated by circumstances. An inverse comparison only is possible; and, since there is no ground for believing that any living group of animals existed in any extinct order, the utmost which can be proved by the resemblance is a common parentage, which leaves the origin of the extinct reptilian orders entirely unknown. The Professor then explained, by means of diagrams, the structure of the hind limbs and pelvis of the Morosaurus and other British and American genera, and considered that their resemblances to birds were only functional modifications of the bones, since they are not paralleled in the skull, or fore-limb, or other important parts of the body, in which there is, perhaps, often a closer resemblance to Hatteria than to other living reptiles. Several of the extinct allied forms, such as Aetosaurus, Belodon, and Zancloclon, were considered to show a gradual increment of dinosaurian features over characters which blended the features of lizards and crocodiles and the extinct Dicotyles of South Africa, which were also large land animals, were thought to be so closely allied to the Dinosauria in the more important characteristics that the orders might be regarded as subdivisions of one larger group. In many of the Dinosaurs, however, the vertebrae were permeated by air-cells, which were prolongations of the lungs; and as such a character is now only met with among birds, it at first sight appears to be avian; but the Professor considered that probably the lungs in these extinct animals were fashioned upon the type of the chameleon. He said that the association of the living reptilia with the extinct groups in ancient deposits gives us good reason for concluding that the living reptiles must be descended from forms at present unknown, but far older than the secondary rocks; and, though the evidence of the line of evolution is not before us, yet the fact that an elaboration of structure is to be seen in every group of animals, recent and fossil, justifies us in the scientific faith that descent has only furnished a small portion of the Dinosaurian forms of bones, and that the more marked peculiarities of the higher forms are in all cases due to the ways in which the structures have been used.

Professor Tyndall will on Thursday next, the 13th inst., begin a course of eight lectures on Sound, including its Recent Applications and Methods of Reproduction. The discourse on Friday next will be given by Professor G. Stoney Johnstone, of Dublin, on the Story of the November Meteors.

Sir E. Beckett, Q.C., gave a lecture on the subject of the Meaning and Origin of the Laws of Nature in the theatre of the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, on Thursday week; and on the same evening Mr. Edward M. Barry, R.A., gave the first of a series of six lectures, taking for his subject the Artistic Losses of the Past Year, and referring particularly to the Gothic revival in connection with the late Sir Gilbert Scott; a lecture on Milton was given by the Dean of Westminster to the Young Men's Association, in the Independent Chapel, James-street, Westminster; and at the meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts a paper upon the Quest and Early European Settlements of India was read by Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I.—On Friday last Mr. Preece, the electrician to the Post Office, gave a lecture on the Electric Light at the United Service Institution. His main contention was that, while the light will be useful in illuminating large spaces such as dockyards, squares, warehouses, and so forth, its cost and the difficulty of subdividing it place the date of its adoption in our streets or for domestic purposes at a distant time.—At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday evening, a paper on the Torquay Caves was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he reviewed the reports given by geologists who had excavated and examined the various deposits in these caves. Mr. Howard examined into the nature of these deposits and the conditions under which they must have taken place; and pointed out the peculiar nature of the evidence by which it was possible to arrive at some conclusion as to the age of those deposits. Professor Challis, F.R.S., and others took part in the discussion, either by sending communications to be read or by attending to do so. It was announced that Professor Hughes, F.R.S., will read his paper on March 3.—At St. Sion House, on Tuesday, Mr. J. S. Phené read a paper, Cyprus and its Surroundings: the mysteries of its past, and the mysteries of its future.—On Wednesday Dr. T. R. Armitage lectured on the best methods of improving the condition of the blind.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth has been appointed Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, in the room of Rear-Admiral C. Fellowes, C.B., whose period of service has expired.

OBITUARY.

SIR CAPEL MOLYNEUX, BART.

Sir Capel Molyneux, seventh Bart., of Castle Dillon, in the county of Armagh, died there on the 24th ult. He was born in 1841, the only son of Sir George King Adeleron Molyneux, sixth Bart., and was the representative of a family which, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has acted a prominent part in Irish affairs. The first settler, Sir Thomas Molyneux, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his son, Daniel Molyneux, Esq., M.P., a learned genealogist, was Ulster King of Arms. The first Baronet, Sir Thomas Molyneux, was Physician-General to the Army in Ireland, and his son, the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, M.P. for the University of Dublin, a leading politician of the times of Grattan and Flood. The Baronet whose death we record succeeded his father Jan. 25, 1848, and married, Jan. 15, 1863, Mary Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Peter Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, by whom he leaves an only child, Julia Elizabeth Mary. Dying thus without male issue, he is succeeded by his cousin, now the Rev. Sir John William Henry Molyneux, M.A., Hon. Canon of Ely Cathedral, and Rector of Sudbury, Suffolk.

COLONEL HOME.

Colonel Home, Royal Engineers, C.B., who died on the 29th ult., at 21, Regent's Park-terrace, aged forty-one, was a recognised authority on all military subjects, and his judgment and opinions on politico-military questions have been largely availed of by the heads of the War Department. In the Ashantee campaign Home was selected by Sir Garnet Wolseley for the command of the Engineers, in which critical post he rendered the most valuable service. On the return of the expedition Colonel Home was consulted on the various mooted projects for the reorganisation of the Army, many of which being, indeed, virtually his own. Latterly he was employed by the Foreign Office on missions, and his last illness was contracted while acting as English Chief Commissioner for the delimitation of Roumania. Colonel Home was author of many books on strategy and tactics. The loss of so useful and energetic an officer is greatly deplored. Her Majesty has conferred a pension of £300 a year on the widow of Colonel Home.

The deaths have also been announced of—

General George William Young Simpson, R.A., on the 27th ult., at 54, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, aged seventy-one, after fifty-five years' service.

The Rev. George Pinhorn, M.A., late Rector of Brimfield, Herefordshire, and Vicar of Ashford Bowdler, Salop, on the 28th ult., at Carlisle Villa, Oxford, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. Thomas Hollway, Prebendary of Lincoln, late Rector of Partney, and Vicar of Spilsby, in that county, on the 24th ult., at Melford, Leamington, in his seventy-eighth year.

William Henry Hardinge, Esq., barrister-at-law, late Keeper of the Landed Estates Records, Ireland, on the 20th ult., at Clarinda Park East, Kingstown, aged seventy-eight.

Commander George Chaworth Musters, whose death was announced last week, was younger son of the late John George Musters, Esq., and grandson of John Musters, Esq., of Colwick Hall, Notts, by Mary Chaworth, of Annesley, his wife, celebrated in Lord Byron's poetry.

General Sir Thomas Simson Pratt, K.C.B., at his residence at Bath, on the 2nd inst., at an advanced age. He saw much service from 1814 to 1861, and greatly distinguished himself in Holland, China, and New Zealand. The colonelcy of the 37th Foot (North Hampshire) has become vacant by his death.

General Edward Pole, Colonel of the 12th Lancers, seventy-three years of age. He entered the Army in 1825, commanded the 12th Lancers in the Kafir war of 1851-3, and served in the Crimea from May 9, 1855, including the battle of Tchernaya and the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

General John Whitehead Yaldwyn, H.M. Indian Army, at Blackdown, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-five. He entered the Army in 1819, and attained the rank of General in 1870. He was third son of Richard Yaldwyn, Esq., of Blackdown, Sussex, and the descendant of a family which claimed to be of Saxon origin.

William John Renny, Esq., of Danevale, Castledouglas, N.B., J.P. and D.L. for the stewardry of Kirkcubright, on the 25th ult., at Danevale. His daughter, Edith Maud, died on the same day. He was the eldest son of the late William Renny, Esq., of Danevale Park, by Margaret, his wife, second daughter of the late John Napier, Esq., of Mollance, in the county of Kirkcubright.

Augustus Foster, Esq., of Warmwell House, Dorsetshire, on the 26th ult., in his ninety-first year. Mr. Foster was a J.P. and D.L., and in 1852 High Sheriff for Dorset, a J.P. for Berks, and formerly Captain 14th Dragoons. He was the eldest son of the late Richard Foster, Esq., of Clewer Manor, Berks, by Constantia, his wife, daughter of the late Sir Edward R. Bayntun, Bart., of Spy Park, Wilts.

Samuel Standidge Byron, Esq., on the 30th ult., in his seventy-ninth year. He was a lineal descendant of the ancient Norman family of that name, and was grandson, on the maternal side, of Sir Samuel Standidge, of Hull, the Arctic explorer of the last century. Mr. Byron held three commissions as a magistrate for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire and for the borough of Scarborough. He was the first Mayor of Scarborough after the Reform Bill in 1836.

Viscount Maidstone, on the 3rd inst., at Lord Winchelsea's residence in Victoria-street. His Lordship, who had been in delicate health for some time past, and had gone, just before the death of his mother, to the Cape of Good Hope to recruit his health, was taken seriously ill only on Thursday last. He was the only son of Lord Winchelsea and Nottingham, and was born on Dec. 26, 1852. He married in December, 1876, Louisa Augusta, youngest daughter of Sir G. Jenkinson, M.P.

Lady Millicent Barber, youngest and last surviving daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Gosford, by his wife, Millicent, daughter of Lieutenant-General Edward Pole, on the 31st ult., at her residence in Montagu-square. She was sister of the late Lady Olivia Sparrow, and Lady Mary Bentinck, widow of Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B., formerly Governor-General of India, and great-aunt of the Duke of Manchester and the Earl of Gosford. Lady Millicent, who was in her ninety-second year, married, Sept. 12, 1826, the Rev. J. Hurt Barber, M.A., formerly Rector of Little Stukeley, Hunts, who died Jan. 28, 1872.

In preparation for the gallant custom of St. Valentine's Day, Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have published some very pretty missives, decorated with a variety of pictures, which are delicately coloured as well as gracefully drawn; they are, in some instances, bordered with lace edgings, and accompanied with satchels of sweet perfume, as well as with original or selected verses of poetry, altogether suitable to the tender sentiment of "love."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

FAIRHOLME (Bowdon).—The majority solve problems from the diagram; but if a board is used it is not legitimate to move the pieces about.
J G F (Ramsgate).—In No. 1820 the double check is from Bishop and Rook. The solution of No. 1822 appears below.
J B B (Manchester).—Your letter has been forwarded as desired.
BEATRICE (Ealing).—The solution of No. 1821 appeared last week.
G C B (London).—There is a solution to your problem, commencing 1. R to K 6th.
J S (Exeter).—Your second letter, informing us that you have obtained the required information, is at hand.
J A (Calcutta).—One has been published, the others will be held over as requested.
T B L (Stockport).—In taking a Pawn en passant the Pawn should be placed as if the captured Pawn had been moved one square only instead of two.
A N (Edinboro').—Always touch your own piece before the one you intend to capture.
J R O (Warwick).—The promotion of a Pawn before any of the pieces have been exchanged is not a common occurrence; but even then you can claim any piece you like except, of course, a King.
W H (Garston).—Thanks for the information.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1821 received from G H Sieveking, P S Shenale, Felix, and T H Waller.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1822 received from J and T Beulah, W M Lory, Pug, Tredinnoch, Carey, J Spooner Hardy, J W Hay, A Wood, Julia Short, P S Shenale, Felix, and W de P Crousaz.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1823 received from Alpha, W Alston, W Warren, M Meredith, An Old Hand, J Wontone, T Greenbank, Llanibibby, R L (Pontypridd), Americine, Fairholme, H Burgher, C S Cox, A Scot, W C Dutton, Mechanic, James Young, Liz, T R Young, G Fosbrooke, T Edgar, J G Kidd, W Leeson, St J E, C C Elmave, P Hampton, R Routh, T Arnold, Elsie V, H Barrett, S Western, Lulu, J Spooner Hardy, H Barrington, R T K, M O'Halloran, J de Honteyu, Helen Lee, L Sherswood, H Lanford, P le Page, Dr F St, D W Kell, W de P Crousaz, Onno (Utrecht), Jane Neveu (Utrecht), A Tremaine, W J Wilson (Claycross), W S B, G C Baxter, Baz, Mitchell and Cooper, C E Marr, A Nevis, A A Ogden, L S D, F R Jeffery, S Farrant, E Elsbury, G L Mayne, W Newton, H Benthall, Pug, Ryecroft, Cat ahead-on-Tyne, C P D, R Jessop, E P Vulliamy, N Cator, P S Shenale, Felix, T Guest, W Watt, Norman Rumbelow, Copiapino, A Palmer, Cant, Hereward, R H Brooks, and F V P.

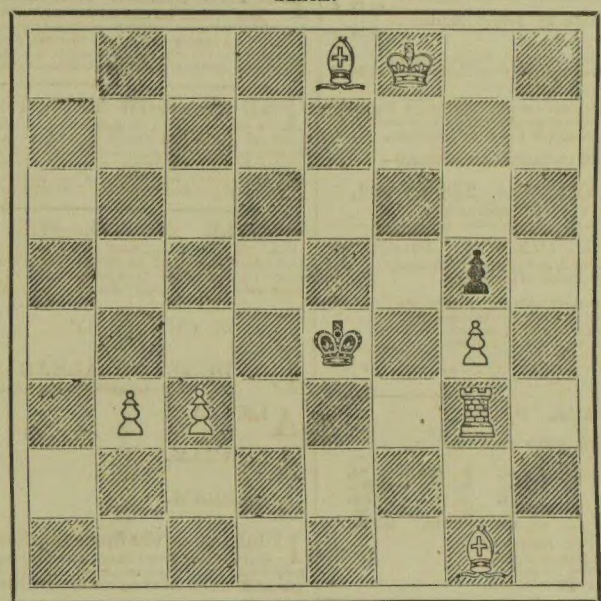
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1822.

WHITE.
1. B to B 8th
2. Q to R 7th
3. Mates accordingly.
* If 1. K takes P, White continues 2. K to Kt 4th (ch); and if 1. K to Kt 3rd, then 2. Q to R 7th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1825.

By G. BERTRAM STOCKER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN displayed his wonderful power of conducting a large number of Games without seeing the boards and pieces at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, and eight representatives of the metropolitan and suburban chess clubs were selected to oppose him. The following are two Games played on this occasion, the first with Mr. HILL, of the Railway Clearing House Club, and the second with Mr. IMBRY, of the Morphy Club. (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) **BLACK (Mr. H.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd
6. Kt takes Kt P Kt takes P
7. P to Q 4th B to Kt 2nd
Black's fifth move is not a satisfactory defence, but, having gone so far, he might have continued with 7. Kt to Kt 8th, instead of abandoning the gambit Pawn without a struggle.
8. B takes P P to Q 4th
9. Kt to B 3rd B to B 4th
10. Kt to K 3rd Kt takes Kt
11. P takes Kt B to K 5th
12. Q to Kt 4th B to B 3rd

WHITE (Mr. B.) **BLACK (Mr. H.)**
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
Black's opening move is not to be commended, except indeed when the second player is receiving the odds of the Queen's Knight.

2. P takes P Q takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to Q sq
He was wise, perhaps, in avoiding the complex variations that spring from 3. Q to Q 4th.
4. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd P to Q B 3rd
7. Castles B to Q 3rd
8. R to K sq Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. B to K Kt 5th Q to B 2nd
10. Q to K 2nd Castles
11. Kt to K 4th Kt to Q 4th
12. Kt takes B Q takes Kt
13. Kt to K 5th P to K B 3rd
14. Q to R 5th P to K B 4th
15. Q to R 4th Q Kt to B 3rd
16. P to Q B 4th Kt to Q Kt 5th
17. B to Kt sq
White is not disposed to part with the

It was midnight when this stage of the Game had been reached, and the position was adjudged by the umpire to be in favour of White, whereupon Black gracefully resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match between the South Hampstead and Stanley Clubs, played on Monday last, was won by the former, after a prolonged struggle, by one game.

A new association, called the Cotham Chess Circle, has been established in Bristol. The number of members is limited to twenty, and they meet for play once a week at each other's homes in rotation. A peculiar feature of the club is the social entertainment that accompanies the practice of the so-called pensive game. Play commences at seven in the evening, and is brought to a termination at ten, when the members adjourn to a substantial supper, provided by the host of the evening. The conception is a happy one, and should be successful in all cities where attendance at the larger clubs entails a long journey to and fro in possibly very inclement weather. At all events, the bond of union that is frequently formed in the emulation of chess play is not lessened by a community of taste for good eating and drinking.

Prizes for the solutions of problems have been brought down to "hard pan," as our American cousins say. The *Era*, a monthly journal published in Hartford, Connecticut, at the price of one cent per number, offers free copies for a year for the solutions of the problems published in its pages.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch confirmation under seal of the Sheriff of Berwick (dated Dec. 13 last) of Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B., late of No. 83, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, and of Thirlestane Castle, Lauderdale, in the county of Berwick, who died on Sept. 1 last, granted to the Right Hon. Amelia, Countess of Lauderdale, the widow, Sir George Augustus Frederick Houston Boswall, Bart., Frederick Charles Maitland, and Robert Romanes, as the executors nominate, was sealed in London at the principal registry on the 24th ult., the inventory of the effects of the deceased given up upon oath showing that his personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland amounts to upwards of £466,000. The will and the three codicils thereto in the English form are respectively dated Jan. 9, 1868, June 21 and Oct. 8, 1875, and Dec. 22, 1876; and the general trust disposition and settlement in the Scotch form was executed by the deceased Earl on Jan. 9, 1868.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1877) of Mr. John William Allen, late of No. 17, Carlisle-street, Soho, and of No. 9, Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, who died on Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by George Allen, Emanuel Allen, and John William Allen, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to St. Anne's Parochial School, Dean-street, Soho, and the Westminster Dispensary, Gerrard-street, Soho, £100 each; and there are other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves upon various trusts for his six children, George, Emanuel, John William, Mary, Caroline, and Amelia Eliza.

The will (dated Nov. 27, 1877) of Sir James Buller East, Bart., late of Bourton House, Gloucestershire, and of the Albany, Piccadilly, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Bonamy Dobree and Rowland Nevitt Bennett, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to Mr. Bennett a legacy of £100; to Mrs. Charlotte Mary Elizabeth Brace East, for life, an annuity of £400; upon trust for his cousin Francis Hyde Hinton East, £200 per annum for life; and the residue of the personality upon trust for his cousin, Mrs. Gertrude Charlotte Mary D'Este Macclaverty for life, and then for her children, as she shall appoint. Bourton House and the lands belonging thereto the testator devises to the use of his said cousin Mrs. Macclaverty for life, with remainder to her first and other sons successively, according to their seniorities, in tail; the furniture, pictures, and his diamonds, with their settings, are made heirlooms, to go with the estate. Provision is made that any person taking the estate under such devise shall take the name of East.

The will (dated May 10, 1856) with two codicils (dated Sept. 5, 1872, and March 16, 1875) of the Rev. Francis Whichcote, formerly of Aswarly, Lincolnshire, and late of No. 35, Montpelier-square, Brompton, who died on Dec. 7 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., the nephew, and the Rev. Christopher Whichcote, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Louisa Wheat, and to Mrs. Sarah Clark, £100 per annum each for life; and the residue of his estate upon trust for his wife, Mrs. Eliza Whichcote, for life, and then for the children of his three sisters, Diana, Catherine, and Louisa.

The will of Mr. Frederick Thomas Mothersill, of Woodside Bowdon, and 2, Marsden-street, Manchester, was proved at Chester on Nov. 30 last under £60,000 by his executors, Frank Andrew, of Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner, James William Woodall, of Manchester, solicitor, and Thomas Utley, of Cheetham-hill, yarn agent. There are numerous legacies in the will, and the following are the charitable legacies:—To the trustees of the Owens College, Manchester, £10,000; to Barnes Convalescent Home, Cheadle, which is in connection with the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, £3000, considering the infirmary itself to have quite sufficient funds to meet all its requirements as a charity if they were only properly disbursed; to the Masonic charities, £1000, to be disbursed on the recommendation of the Worshipful Master and his Wardens for the time being of the Lodge of Friendship, No. 44; to the poor of Altrincham and Bowdon, £1000, of which £500 is to be disbursed on the recommendation of the Rev. Canon Gore or the Vicar or Rector for the time being of Bowdon parish church, and £500 on the recommendation of the senior Roman Catholic priest for the time being officiating at Altrincham; to the trustees of the Children's Hospital, Pendleton, near Manchester, £5000; to the trustees of St. Mary's Manchester and Salford Lying-In Hospital, £1000; and to the Female Penitentiary in Embden-street, Greenheys, £1000.

The will (dated Sept. 16, 1878) of the Rev. William Adams, late Rector of Throcking, Herts, who died on Nov. 25 last was proved on the 10th ult. by William Corrie, the Rev. William Wigan Harvey, and George Coleman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Buntingford National School, the Leicester Infirmary, the Hertford Infirmary, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society; £200 each for distribution among the poor cottagers of the parishes of Throcking, Cottedred, and Newton Bromswold, Northamptonshire, and the rest of the parish of Buntingford; and £500 for beautifying and repairing the parish church of Throcking, all free of legacy duty. There are some other bequests, and the residue of his property he gives to his three executors, trusting that they will, in the use and disposal thereof, well consider the glory of God and the good of mankind, but without any restrictions in their disposal of it.

The will (dated July 19, 1873) with a codicil (dated Oct. 26, 1876) of Mr. William Forster Batt, late of Cae Kenfy, Abergavenny, who died on Aug. 25 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Mrs. Wilhelmina Margaret Batt, the widow, James Humfrey and Frederick Morgan Humfrey the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator recites that his wife is already provided for by settlement, but he leaves her an annuity of £200 during the minority of his eldest son. He devises his property at Cae Kenfy to his eldest son, William Ferdinand; and there are a few other gifts. Two thirds of the residue he leaves to his said son William Ferdinand, and one third to his son Reginald Crossley.

The will (dated July 8, 1870) of the Rev. John Byron, late of Uckington, Gloucestershire, Vicar of Elmstone, Hardwicke, in the same county, who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Byron, the brother, and John Pakenham Stilwell, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his three daughters £5000; to each of his two sons, £7000; and a few legacies to his executors, friends, and others. The residue of his property he gives to his five children.

The will (dated Feb. 27, 1873) with a codicil (dated March 5, 1877) of Mrs. Jane Robina Sneyd, late of No. 21, Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, who died on Dec. 15 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., and Douglas Denon Heath, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

